Weather
Probably improving today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48.6 and the minimum 41.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.5 and 32.8.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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HUNDRED GERMANS ARE MISSING WITH SHIPS GOING TODAY

Nore, Novara And Atreus Leave This Morning For Rotterdam

1,800 ON BOARD

Storm Centers Around Three Doctors Who Have Eluded Police

ARE AT WOOSUNG

Have Been Given Refuge At Chinese Medical College There

While three German doctors remain in hiding at the Woosung Medical School and 100 other enemy subjects, including George Sinneker, are eluding the Chinese authorities, 1,797 Germans and Austrians on the Nore, Novara and Atreus, start on the long journey to Rotterdam this morning.

The event this morning is completely overshadowed by the controversy over the German doctors. Their status was a topic for conversation throughout the Settlement yesterday and last night.

It was learned last night that the doctors are at the Woosung Medical College and Allied officials severely criticised Chinese authorities for failing to put them on the boats. Allied officials assert that the Atreus is leaving port today with but two physicians on board to look after nearly 800 men.

Barred From Hospitals

German doctors who have been exempted will not be allowed to attend private patients in the Shanghai General Hospital after next Saturday, the Board of Governors has decided. This may evoke protest as many hold that such action cannot be taken when ratepayers who employ German doctors aid in supporting the institution.

Charges of neglect have been lodged against the German doctors. Last night an Allied physician stated that at least six patients at the General Hospital had suffered from lack of care. One indictment of the action of four German physicians was a scathing one.

Lancastrians Call Meeting

The Committee of the Association of Lancastrians of China has passed a resolution which has been sent to the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce asking for a public meeting at which the passage of the following resolution is urged:

"That this meeting requests the Allied Ministers in Peking to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Chinese Government to repatriate every single individual enemy subject in China, no exemptions whatever to be granted, except in cases of absolute impossibility to travel on account of sickness or old age."

At the Lancastrian Association Committee meeting a resolution was passed "that this Committee views with considerable concern and indignation the great number of exemptions from repatriation and is especially alarmed at the action of the Portuguese Minister in requesting the exemption of Dr. Birt."

Ships Sail In Morning

The three steamers sail as soon after nine o'clock as possible and will leave here without an escort as the British Cruiser Suffolk has been ordered to stay here. No reason is assigned for the change in plans. The Nore, Novara and Atreus are certain to go as the ships cleared the Customs yesterday afternoon and must sail within 24 hours after the clearance.

The Atreus takes 687 enemy subjects as passengers, the Nore 551 and the Novara 559. Over 400 berths on the three boats are empty.

The Nore will take Herr Carl von Hanneken and his family, the last persons to go aboard the tender yesterday afternoon. The departure of the German who was political adviser to the Chinese Government for 30 years and who headed the German propaganda system in China during four years of war was the only incident of note. Von Hanneken has been at the Embarkation Depot several days but was allowed to go under escort to the Shanghai North Station yesterday afternoon to meet his

(Continued on Page 5)

Influenza's Spread Here Believed To Be Slackening

Fewer Applications For Admittance To Hospitals; Dr. Stanley Writes On Measures To Combat Disease

A slight falling off in the number of applications made in the past few days to local hospitals for the taking in of influenza patients is taken as an indication that the epidemic, if not actually slackening, is at least at present making no alarming advance.

Numbers of new cases are being reported, however, and the hospitals are caring for about as many patients as their capacity permits. No further deaths among the foreign community have been reported, and no schools other than those previously mentioned have suspended classes.

The epidemic and various phases and problems of the disease are comprehensively dealt with by Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer, in his report for last month, just issued. The report follows:

"The condition of the public health continued remarkably good until towards the end of the month when there were signs of a recrudescence of influenza.

"Recrudescences of influenza are to be expected. The last great epidemic which broke out thirty years ago occurred at intervals from 1889 to 1894, with a maximum incidence in 1891. There seems to be no essential difference between the past and the present epidemics. Both originated in the east and spread over the world within a year traveling generally from east to west. The measles influenza is most infectious during the early stage and the importance of late carriers in spreading the disease is doubtful. The infection is of extreme communicability and nearly always from person to person being rapidly destroyed outside the infected person. The rapidity of spread from one place to another is only limited by the means of transportation of persons. Specific vaccines against influenza are so far without value but the outlook is hopeful against the secondary pneumonia which is the main factor of danger.

Keep Out Of Crowds

"The only measures which have so far proved effective in controlling influenza are limitation of crowding, education of the public in preventive measures, early isolation at home or in hospital and the wearing of masks.

"The limitation of crowding requires perhaps some explanation. In big cities, and this would especially apply to Shanghai, it has been found that the closing of schools, churches, cinemas, etc., made little or no difference, as the majority of people readily found other ways of congregating in big cities. Theoretically, schools increase contact between children. But, if schools are closed and children are not kept strictly at home or under special supervision, they tend to loaf about and make more contacts than if at school. In a well ventilated, and heated school, with teachers on the look out for pupils with colds, fever and aching limbs, whom they should immediately exclude from school for at least a week, there is no need for closing. In the case of schools with boarders it may become necessary to exclude day scholars. The condition in rural districts is different, for there the closing of schools may stop spread of disease. Should closing be considered advisable the closing of non-essential gatherings such as cinemas, theaters, churches and public funerals should first be dealt with.

"The education of the public in preventive health measures is of first importance, as responsibility in the control of influenza rests chiefly on the individual. People should remain at home on a suspicion of influenza, even if only a cold, which may often be a mild case of influenza. If each individual were to realise his personal responsibility more good would be accomplished than in any other way.

Early Isolation Advisable

"Early isolation is advisable, not necessarily in hospital but at home. It is the duty of every person as soon as he suspects that he is developing the disease to retire immediately to his home and all cases at home should be isolated so far as possible from the rest of the family. So far quarantine has not been effective in preventing the spread of the disease round the world.

"It is recommended that face masks be worn by all persons who must of necessity come in contact with known cases of influenza. This measure is particularly valuable for nurses and for the well members of the family in which cases of influenza exist. These masks are conveniently and cheaply made of four thicknesses of soft cotton gauze or butter cloth folded large enough to cover the nose and mouth and reach well across the cheek towards the ears, behind which it is fixed by loops of tape. The ends of the mask should be slightly gathered together. The same side should be worn against the mouth. The use of a gauze and cotton wool pad mask closely applied to the face, which acted as a germ filter much in the same way as a wool plug in a culture tube, was found to effectually protect those in the hospital at Mukden from getting pneumonic plague during the Manchurian epidemic. The San Francisco mask is a much lighter form of respirator, which, if carefully used, should prove effectual. Under compulsory condition recently in California the results have not been conclusive. They were used in the streets and in the open air, where possibility of infection was slight, to avoid a fine; and laid on one side when in close association with friends indoors, in private offices, and in the very places where danger of infection was greatest. There seems to be a great future as regards prevention of the very large group of respiratory infections in the use of some sort of pocket respirator to filter off infection under circumstances of special danger."

LUXEMBURG TO TURN TRADE TOWARD ALLIES

Grand Duchy Wants Economic Alliance With Belgium And France In Future

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The commission constituted by the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to study the economic questions arising from the war has just published its conclusions. It recommends an economic alliance with Belgium and France. This alliance will control an annual output of 55 million tons of steel. This will end the German preponderance in the steel markets of the world and will solve also the problem of the political future of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Bolshevik Leader In Siberia Arrested

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 11.—An official communique issued by the war office states that the Bolshevik leader, Mouhin, has been arrested by the Russian authorities at Blagovestchensk.

PRESIDENT WILSON DUE TO LAND IN BREST TODAY

Will Speed At Once To Paris To Attend Plenary Session Of Conference

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to a wireless message from the s.s. George Washington dated March 10, the vessel on which President Wilson is traveling will arrive at Brest on March 13. President Wilson will leave immediately for Paris and arrangements have already been made by wireless messages with a view to a meeting of the Peace Conference on March 14.

M. Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, and M. Andre Tardieu, the High Commissioner for Franco-American Affairs, will leave Paris tomorrow evening by special train on their way to Brest to welcome President Wilson.

SHROVETIDE QUIET IN PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—There were no rejoicings in Paris yesterday on the occasion of Shrovetide.

Field-Piece In Action In Berlin Fighting

FIELD PIECE IN ACTION IN BERLIN. ©INTL.

This photograph, just received, proves beyond a doubt that the reported heavy fighting during the revolution in Berlin was true. A crew of German revolutionists is shown operating a light field-piece from in front of the Imperial Palace. The gun had just been fired when the picture was made.

CHINA'S CLAIMS GIVEN BY PARIS PRESS BUREAU

Program To Be Laid Before Peace Conference Is Made Public

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 4.—The Chinese Press Bureau has issued a Note stating that probably the Chinese claims at the Peace Conference, in addition to the Kiaochow question, will include the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915, the matter of consular jurisdiction, extraterritorial rights, the customs tariff, foreign garrisons, the Boxer Indemnity, the so-called zones of commercial influence and the Open Door policy.

LU CHENG-HSIANG GIVEN TEMPORARY 'SICK LEAVE'

Chinese Chief Delegate To Peace Conference Goes To Switzerland

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 11.—Lu Cheng-hsiang has been granted temporary sick leave and has gone to Switzerland. He still occupies the position of chief Chinese delegate at the Paris conference.

Tuan Chi-jui Yielding On Shensi, Is Report

Has Withdrawn Opposition To Removal Of Tuchun Chen Shu-fang

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 11.—It is reported today that General Tuan Chi-jui has withdrawn his opposition to the removal of Chen Shu-fang, the Military Governor of Shensi, and advocates exchanging the Military Governor of Heilungkiang. If the report is true this will be a happy solution of the Shensi difficulty as the Tuchun of Heilungkiang, Pao Kuai-ching, is eminently fitted to observe the armistice. It was his men who fraternised with the Bolsheviki on the Manchurian frontier and who informed the Bolsheviki that they were neutral. Instead of attacking the Bolsheviki, as a hothead might have done, General Pao hastily withdrew and his personal attitude was revealed by the behavior of his men in a situation which might have led to bloodshed.

BILL IN JAPANESE DIET TO CURB OPIUM TRAFFIC

Restricts Sale To Medicinal Purposes And Forbids Free Export Of Drug

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 11.—A Government Bill for restricting the sale of opium exclusively for medicinal purposes was presented to the House of Representatives today. The most notable feature of the bill is that opium cannot be exported without the permission of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and infringers of this law are liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding Yen 1,000.

CABLE TO STATES RESTORED

An announcement hailed with relief by a large proportion of the commercial community yesterday was that to the effect that communications on the Commercial Pacific cable line to the United States had been restored after a break of several weeks. The break was on the Honolulu-Midway Island line and during its duration messages to America had to be sent around the other way, via London, necessitating great delay.

Reasons Given For British Cable Delay

Traffic Much Heavier, With Large Part Of Lines Pre-empted By Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Ramsden with regard to the cable delays to the Far East, Mr. A. H. Illingworth said that the heavy delays were due to several causes. In the first place the traffic over the cables was two and a half times greater than before the war, a large proportion of which was government work, which took precedence over private cables. Secondly, owing to the stoppage of the auxiliary routes via Russia and Germany, the whole traffic was concentrated upon the cables, two of which, out of the seven from the United Kingdom, were at present interrupted, but every effort was being made to restore them. The government departments had been urged to reduce their cable traffic and, furthermore, the Post Office was endeavoring to supplement the cables by an auxiliary wireless service through the existing government stations.

Council To Ask About Tramway Extensions

The announcement that the question of extension of the railless tram system will be put before the coming ratepayers' meeting is contained in further correspondence on the subject between Mr. G. E. Tucker and the Council contained in the Municipal Gazette. The reply of the Council to Mr. Tucker's inquiry states that the Municipal body will seek the specific directions of the ratepayers, by separate resolution at the meeting, as to whether or not the matter of extensions shall be left to the Council's discretion or whether each proposed extension shall be submitted for the approval of the ratepayers before definite consent thereto is accorded by the Council.

The letter re-affirms that in sanctioning the railless extension along Peking Road, or in sanctioning any other extension of the service, the Council does not grant any monopoly in regard to passenger transportation in favor of the Tramway Company.

VENEZUELA IN TOMORROW

The Pacific Mail liner Venezuela left Kobe yesterday afternoon at one o'clock and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf early tomorrow afternoon. The Venezuela brings 1,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai merchants. The liner sails for Manila Saturday.

The Eclipse, United States Shipping Board freighter assigned to the Pacific Mail, left Yokohama for Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai yesterday at noon. The Eclipse brings 4,700 tons of cargo for this port.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN PRECARIOUS POSITION

Threatened By Reactionaries On One Side And Proletarian Dictatorship On Other

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The news from Germany indicates that the position of the Government at present is very difficult. It is threatened with reaction on one side and a proletarian dictatorship on the other. The masses, who have lost all confidence in the National Assembly sitting at Weimar and in its moderate Coalition Ministry, are demanding extreme democratic measures, such as the socialisation of wealth and the supremacy of the Soviets in the direction of public affairs. The Government is taking measures to extend state control over mines and industrial syndicates, but hitherto has been resolute against the Soviet system.

Incendiary Fires Home Of Ex-Official

Blaze In Home Of Mr. Wen Tsung-yao Believed Attempt On Life

An incendiary fire, believed to have been a deliberate attempt on the life of Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, former Chinese official and one of the most prominent men in the local Cantonese community, is reported in the Chief Officer's report for the Fire Brigade during January. The fire was discovered shortly before midnight in the house at 15B Jessfield Road and when the floor of the second story was torn up a large quantity of oil soaked cotton was found between ceiling and flooring while more of the inflammable material was found beneath the stairs. An iron barred window was forced by the incendiary.

There was a marked decrease in the number of fired during the months, only 18 calls being made, as against 50 for the corresponding month in 1918. Three lives were lost and a number of persons were injured in a fire at VV383 Amoy Road on January 13, all the deaths being of children. The total damage to assessed property in the Settlement was Tls. 49,525, as against Tls. 43,800 in January, 1918.

Tibet Not A Question For Paris To Settle

Won't Be Taken Up By Peace Conference, Commons Is Told

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, speaking for the Secretary of State for India, said that so far as he was aware there was no likelihood of the Tibetan question being brought up at the Peace Conference. His Majesty's Government was fully alive to the importance of reaching a satisfactory settlement of that question but he was unable to say what steps it might be desirable to take. He pointed out that a temporary truce between the Chinese and Tibetan forces in Eastern Tibet was concluded in August last,

MILITARY CLAUSES CURBING GERMANY ADOPTED BY ALLIES

Must Give Up Conscription And Limit Army To 100,000

ONLY VOLUNTEERS

Material Not Necessary For Size Of Force To Be Destroyed

TO BE SUPERVISED

Text Of Articles Prepared By Foch Is Finally Agreed To

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Supreme Council of the Allies in its meeting yesterday agreed to the military clauses of the German disarmament. This text was prepared by Marshal Foch and the military experts of the Allied Powers, taking into account the ideas Mr. Lloyd George recently submitted to the Council of Ten and which the latter adopted.

After a perusal of the whole text adopted, it is possible to summarise it as follows:

(1).—Germany must renounce conscription and substitute voluntary enlistment with a contract for twelve years.

Army Limited To 100,000

(2).—The German army shall be limited to 100,000 men. An average has been taken between the two figures which have already been mentioned, 60,000 and 140,000.

(3).—At the same time a strict limitation is placed upon the quota of officers, for the importance of the cadres of the divisions and army corps, as well as of the General Staff has received proper consideration.

(4).—Arrangements are provided for material. That already in existence will be reduced to the limit of the theoretical requirements of the army to be maintained, the rest being destroyed. For the future, the calibers and the quantities of munitions which must not be exceeded shall be fixed.

(5).—Control will be exercised by commissions and sub-commissions appointed by the Allies which will circulate through Germany and which will always comprise two delegates for each Great Power, one military and the other civil. German industry will be forbidden to manufacture asphyxiating gases and tanks.

Supreme Council Meets

The Supreme Council of the Allies met on Monday afternoon and gave its decision concerning the appointment by the Great Powers of representatives of the Powers with particular interests in the Economic Commission and the Financial Commission.

The meeting then carried on its deliberations concerning the report of the military experts, presented by Marshal Foch, relative to the definite military status of Germany. The terms of this report were agreed to and the final decisions were adopted.

The next meeting of the Council will be held tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Impatient At Delay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—The French newspapers make no concealment of their disappointment at the delay in settling the military terms of the preliminary treaty of peace. Marshal Foch was asked to take back his report and make a clearer distinction between measures of control of a provisional character and those of a more permanent description.

It also appears that the Allied experts are not all of the same opinion regarding the naval conditions, notably the fate of the German fleet, owing to a good deal of criticism in French political circles of the English suggestion for the total annihilation of the German fleet.

All circles connected with the Conference are following events in

America with the closest attention. The success or failure of the League of Nations depends on the willingness which President Wilson finds in the United States. Paris feels that the old conception of two separate hemispheres according to Monroe has gone for ever. In spite of the inevitable delays, the Allies are practically at one on every German question.

A member of the Chinese delegation stated that China wants freedom and independent development within her borders, having no outside claims. He said that it hurts the feelings of the younger generation in China to see a foreign garrison in Peking.

Germany May Keep Kiel Canal

Paris, March 4.—Good progress has been made with the Danish and Polish problems. It is understood that the Poles, provided they are ensured an outlet to the sea, might be willing not to insist on the incorporation of the town of Dantzig, contenting themselves with Eckenwerde instead.

Concerning the Danish claims, the procedure contemplated is that the Duchy of Schleswig will be divided, for the purpose of the settlement, into four zones. In the first zone, which will be adjacent to the Danish frontier, the population will shortly be consulted by a plebiscite on their wish to return to Denmark. In the next zone the plebiscite will be postponed for six months. In the third zone the Allies contemplate a military occupation while the fourth zone, including the Kiel Canal, will remain German.

Agree To Relax Blockade

Paris, March 2.—The German fleet will not be destroyed but will be divided among the navies of the Allies. [Note: Later messages cast doubt on this.]

The opposition of the French Government to lifting the German blockade is undergoing a change owing to the alarming state of affairs in Germany. The United States and Great Britain have induced the French Government to consent to a partial lifting of the blockade as a means toward stemming the tide of Bolshevism and restoring order.

The fall in the cost of living in France in about a fortnight, predicted by the French Secretary for Revictualling, is forty percent less than contemplated.

An important deputation of the Federation of British Industries will arrive in France next Wednesday to discuss future trade relations between France and Great Britain.

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR CHINA

That American textile machinery is gaining increasing popularity in China is evidenced by the fact that an important Chinese cotton spinning concern, the Wa Shing Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of Tientsin, has awarded the contract for the erection and equipping of a new cotton mill to Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc., the well known American engineering firm who are Far Eastern agents for the cotton machinery made by the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

Mr. Joseph J. Keegan, Managing Director of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, who has just returned from Tientsin, said yesterday that the mill is to be located near Tsingtau and that the specifications called for a completely equipped modern spinning mill of, approximately, 15,000 spindles, particularly adapted to local conditions.

Wedding

Basset-Darrah

Among the passengers departing on the French liner Andre Lebon yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. L. Basset. Mrs. Basset was until last Saturday Mrs. Emily Darrah, widow of the late John Darrah, formerly American Postal Agent here. The wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church in the presence of a few friends and was not announced until yesterday just before the tender left. Mr. Basset is a well known French broker. The happy couple go first to Japan and afterwards to France for a lengthy honeymoon.

Seoul Workers Strike In Support Of Uprising

Trouble Continues And Conflicts Between Police And Koreans Occur In Many Towns

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, March 10.—The unrest in Korea continues. The carmen at Seoul have struck work while the street-car service is only working partially. The Government printing office and tobacco company are also affected.

Conflicts between the natives and the police continue in various Northern towns.

It is estimated that nearly 4,000 arrests have been made since March 1.

Osaka, March 12.—The Korean princes have returned to Japan.

Disturbances continue in Korea. The latest report says that the police have searched the Y.M.C.A. at Seoul, though this has not been confirmed.

The Japanese newspapers insinuate that the missionaries encouraged the movement for independence and some go so far as to state that they instigated the disturbances.

Tokio, March 11.—A message from Seoul states that Tien Tao the chief priest of the "Sunheiki," is now being examined by the Preliminary Court as the ringleader of the recent riots. He does not conceal his connection with the movement for the independence of Korea, remarking, "I do not fear death for the cause of the principle for which I stand here." His attitude was calm and composed and he evidently aims at martyrdom. His ignorant followers are confident that he has a superhuman power to liberate himself in time.

Shanghai, March 12.—The following interesting accounts of recent events in Korea have been received from Korean sources:

Declaration of Independence at Sondo (an old capital).—On the 3rd at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a procession numbering about 2,000, headed by a group of two hundred boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age, marched through the streets cheering for the independence of Korea. As they progressed they pulled down the Japanese flags which had been put out that day on the occasion of the funeral of the ex-Emperor Yi. The gendarmes and police attempted to scatter them with drawn sabers and fixed bayonets. Seeing many of the people wounded and arrested, the crowd went to the police station to release their leaders and firing and stone-throwing resulted.

On the 1st two hundred pupils belonging to the Hoston School for Girls marched in parade through the city, singing church hymns and the Marseillaise. The police and gendarmerie tried to disperse them by threatening them with swords and with imprisonment but they cried, "We are doing no violence, we are expressing our true intentions." Presently a large crowd numbering 2,000 joined them, shouting for the independence of Korea. At last the authorities asked the principal of the Hoston School to disperse them. It is generally believed that a number of Korean girl students returned from Tokio to draw their sex into this movement.

Declaration of Independence at Kunsan—From the 1st to the 4th several demonstrations occurred at the city of Kunsan, when copies of the Declaration of Independence were distributed and speeches were made to the crowds. On the morning of the 5th three Korean pastors were arrested and their residences searched, a large quantity of printed declarations being confiscated.

At 3 p.m. on the 5th, a crowd a thousand strong made a demonstration, marching through the streets waving Korean flags, cheering and shouting "Long live Korea." On the way to the police station to ask for the release of their leaders they were checked by the gendarmes, police, fully armed firemen and retired soldiers, eighty persons being arrested and some wounded. The whole city lies under a heavy unrest.

Declaration of Independence at Pingyang.—On the 1st, at one o'clock in the afternoon, 1,500 Christians assembled at the Presbyterian Church. After a service they went out into the public square, where a large crowd, including the boys and girls of the government and private schools, were awaiting them.

After the declaration of independence had been read and some instructions regarding their action had been given to them by a leader, they cheered and shouted for the independence of Korea. Immediately a body of armed gendarmes and policemen rushed in and carried away the leader. The crowd followed to the station, demanding his release. The police and firemen turned a hose on the crowd, which became enraged and some of them threw stones at the windows of the station. As soon as the police had handed the captive over to the demonstrators a body of soldiers charged the crowd, firing and using their bayonets. Over thirty members of the procession were wounded, some so seriously that their recovery is doubtful.

Dr. Moffat, a leading American missionary, was summoned by the police in the evening on the suspicion of instigating the riot.

Fully armed gendarmes and soldiers were posted at all the street-corners throughout the night.

On the 3rd a larger and more enthusiastic demonstration took place despite the desperate efforts of the police and military. The events of the previous day were repeated and anybody wearing mourning for the ex-Emperor was beaten and arrested. All the Koreans in the town refused to put out the Japanese flag and put out the Korean flag instead. The police pulled the latter down again and again. The students of the government school have all presented their resignations.

Belgian War Funds

The following statement of sums recently transferred for various Belgian Funds has been issued by Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium:

Belgian Wounded Soldiers Fund
Received from the Committee of the "Little Mermaid" Fund $1,347.00 = Frs. 5,706.20 transferred on March 8, 1919.

Belgian Orphan Fund
Received from D. Dumont (Suchowfu) $10.00

Belgian Wounded Soldiers Fund
Received from D. Dumont (Suchowfu) $10.00

$20.00
= Frs. 84.70 transferred on March 8, 1919.

SHADE TREES
FOR SALE

Large leaf, grows rapidly, original trees imported from U.S.A. Limited stock of three-year-old trees for sale at $1 each. Now is the time to plant. Apply at Room 9, Raven Trust Building, 15 Nanking Road.

NOW!
IS THE TIME
to prepare
FOR THE FUTURE

Young people, the world is BEFORE you! It is up to YOU TWO to make of life WHAT YOU CAN!

Don't say, "Next year we'll begin to save"—begin N-O-W!

"Economy," says George Washington, "makes happy homes and sound nations—instill it deep."

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected," says Franklin; "keep adding a little to little—and soon there'll be a great heap."

Our SAVINGS branch will help you! Open an account RIGHT AWAY—and add a little as you go.

Savings draw 4 per cent, and a DOLLAR will start you.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

News Brevities

Mr. A. G. Stephen, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, resigned from the Committee of the China Association yesterday, Mr. Stephen has been a member of the Committee since 1912 and has been Chairman of the Committee since 1917.

* * *

One case of cerebrospinal fever and one of scarlet fever among the foreign population of the Settlement are reported in the Health Officer's report for last week. The total Chinese deaths from influenza were 34.

* * *

Mr. P. Legendre has been elected secretary of the French Municipal Council vice Mr. G. Laferriere, resigned. Mr. Legendre was formerly assistant secretary.

* * *

In connection with the recovery of the Mikimoto jewels, the Captain Superintendent of Police, in his report for February, draws attention to the necessity of having something done to restrict the movements of Siberian criminals who are able to reach Shanghai by the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking Railways.

* * *

The Purim Fancy Dress Ball, announced for the night of March 17 at the Astor House, has been postponed because of the prevalence of influenza.

* * *

Consul-General Sammons has received from Washington the American Red Cross Service button and Service certificate in recognition of loyal and valued efforts in behalf of the society during the war. The testimonials were sent by Mr. Otis H. Cutler, manager of the Insular and Foreign Division of the Red Cross. The button is gold, enamelled, and bears the word "Service."

* * *

L. C. Passano will probably have a hearing in the United States Court this morning on the charge of obtaining a suit of clothes from Henry the Tailor under false pretenses. It is alleged that the defendant tendered a compradore order which was dishonored.

* * *

Retired rank of major, with the right to wear the prescribed uniform, has been conferred on Captain W. M. Dowdall, retired, in consideration of long and valued service in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette.

* * *

Capt. Mervyn C. Cooper, R.A.M.C., formerly of Shanghai, has been awarded the Military Cross, according to word received here. Capt. Cooper was serving in Salonika.

* * *

It is announced that during the absence of Mr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, the Canadian Government office will be open for receiving inquiries as usual and information may be obtained in respect to Customs forms, tariffs, trade catalogues and school prospectuses by applying to the clerk in charge.

* * *

The sailing of the Kobe Maru for Dairen via Tsingtau, scheduled for tomorrow, has been cancelled owing to boiler cleaning. The steamer will resume scheduled sailings on March 21.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS TODAY

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at the Carlton Cafe at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. Stockton will read a deferred paper on "The Railroads and Highways of China" and Mrs. F. J. White will lead a discussion of aboriginal tribes and conquering races of China. Mrs. White will be assisted by Mrs. Kulp, Mrs. Mabee and Miss McKeen. All speakers come from a long distance and members of the Department are asked to be at the Carlton promptly at 4:30 o'clock.

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WILL CHINA MAKE PUBLIC SECRET ARMS ALLIANCE?

Peking Waits To See Whether Deal With Japanese Syndicate Will Be Bared

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 9.—An interesting question arises with respect to the secret treaties that the Chinese Government is about to make public, and that is whether the notorious "Arms Alliance Agreement" of which so much was heard in the press in the last three months of 1917 and the opening months of 1918 is to be included in them.

This Arms Alliance Agreement, it will be remembered, got quite a lot of newspapers in Peking into trouble. It was first heard of in September of 1917 when the Tuan group, it was alleged, taking advantage of the fact that war had been declared against Germany, and professedly anxious to send an expedition to Europe, opened negotiations with the Taihei Gumi, a syndicate composed of the Mitsui, Takata and Okura interests, for an agreement by which Japan was to supply China with arms for a European expedition that never took place, and as part of the loan contract the Japanese interests were to have the control and working of the Fenghuangshan iron mines.

Looking through my notes of the period covered by the agitation I find that on October 27, 1917, a Peking newspaper reported that "rapid progress is being made in the negotiations for the purchase of arms." Three days later it was reported that "as soon as the agreement between the Chinese Government and the Taihei Gumi is signed China can obtain arms from Japan from time to time as stipulated." The battle raged furiously for some weeks and then we find the same newspaper quoting a high official who stated that the report of an Arms Alliance or loan was entirely unfounded; and then on November 17, we have the then Chief-of-Staff, General Wang Shih-chen, stating definitely that there is no such thing as an Arms Alliance. For some time after this the battle was fought only in desultory fashion, and the next important note I have, and indeed the last note of all, is a telegram from Tokio, dated January 17, 1918, as follows: "It is stated here that a contract was signed on January 12, in Peking, whereby Japan agrees to sell to China arms amounting in value to forty millions [yen or dollars?], the contractors being a concern known as the Teihei Gumi, composed of Mitsui, Takata and Okura.

The question is, was this contract really signed? If so, does the Government intend to publish its terms? If it was not signed, was the contract of July 31, 1918, a substitute for it? The Government, it is understood, is going to make a clean sweep of its archives and pigeon holes and make a clean breast of its secret obligations, and should be perfectly frank with reference to this point and to several similar points. For instance, in 1914 there were many references to an alleged deal between the Chinese Government and the Bethlehem Steel Works, a Peking correspondent being tricked into the publication of a document alleged to be the text of this agreement. As a matter of fact, there never was such an agreement, but its alleged reality was assumed by the Japanese when they were pressing the Twenty-One Demands in 1915. It is not expected that the Government should categorically deny the existence of all the reported agreements that have been made during recent years, but it should definitely state that there are no further agreements validly binding on it. A statement to this effect should be quite sufficient for all purposes.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Second officer of the Haean, Mr. L. Grohe, transferred to the Hsinfung; Mr. A. Russell, appointed second officer of the Taishun; first officer of the Chiyuen, Mr. A. Murphy, to the Hsinming; Mr. A. Stoleff, appointed fourth engineer of the Kianghsin; first engineer of the Kiangteen, Mr. John Nelson, to the Kwangchi; first engineer of the Kwangchi, Mr. James Taylor, to the Kiangteen.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—From reserve, Mr. W. C. Youngs, to second officer of the Yusang; second officer of the Yusang, Mr. W. J. Lawrence, sent to hospital; from leave, Mr. J. Gray, to supernumerary chief officer of the Tuckwo; Mr. A. F. Cooke, appointed second officer of the Wosang; second officer of the Wosang, Mr. K. D. Noble, on sick leave; Mr. E. W. Tindall, appointed second officer of the Koonshing; second officer of the Koonshing, Mr. T. A. Lee, on short leave; third engineer of the Luenho, Mr. M. J. Rawe, to the Koonshing.

War Romance Baby Arrives In U.S.

PRIVATE J. R. LEWIS, WIFE AND BABY. ©INTZ.

The distinction of being the first baby born of a marriage between an American soldier and an English girl since America entered the war to reach the United States goes to William John Robert Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. William Lewis, of New York. The youngster arrived on the transport Plattsburg. His father has been wounded twice in service overseas and is the winner of the French War Cross. Private Lewis was in Australia when the war began. He enlisted with the Australian forces and was wounded in the fighting at Gallipoli. He later received his transfer to the American forces and was wounded again in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry.

MISSIONS IN TAICHOW LOSE LAND THEY BOUGHT

Anti-Foreign Feeling Shows Itself In Act Of Illegal Deprivation

China Press Correspondence

Taichow, Kiangsu, March 11.—For several years the Southern Presbyterian mission station here has been buying land in small lots all from a piece of waste land. All the deeds were sent to the yamen and duly registered in accordance with the law and there was no trouble about any of it.

About one year ago one of the citizens claimed to have purchased a part of this land and went to the Magistrate, appealing to him to have the foreigner turn the land over to him, claiming that he had a true deed to the property and that the deed held by the foreigner was false. The Magistrate took the matter under consideration for some days and there was a great deal of talk on the street about the foreigners and the way they had come by this land. There was also said to have been some talk of destroying all foreign property here. After quite a lengthy discussion the Magistrate delivered his verdict giving the land to the foreigners but saying that the men who sold the land should be punished. They were taken over by the Magistrate, confined in the yamen for several days, and dire threats made against them. However, in a short time they were released and everyone thought that the trouble had all blown over.

On yesterday, much to the surprise of everyone, a large number of people came to the ground, tore up all of the boundary stones and posted signs to the effect that all this land was to be used for a playground for the school children. Trees were set out and a great rejoicing was made over the triumph which was obtained over the foreigner. A great deal of abuse was heaped on the foreigners' head and the reply to inquiries was that the purpose was to smash the foreigner. There were said to be representatives present from every school in the city—not students but teachers—in fact the report was that the scholars of the city had agreed to manage the affair.

This morning two of the members of the station went to the yamen to ask the Magistrate for protection for mission property and he refused to see them. It is said, too, that all the doings of yesterday were first discussed with the Magistrate and everything that was done was with his knowedge and consent.

This whole affair has probably been brewing for a year or more and yesterday's demonstration was the culmination of a large number of plans which have been made to oust the foreigner from this land and turn it over to the gentleman who desired it last year, though it is said to be their purpose to dispossess the foreigner from all land which has been bought here. The schools as being perhaps the most patriotic felt called upon to take the matter into their hands.

There has always been a strong anti-foreign feeling in this place and it is probably due to the fact that the city is off the main routes of travel and is but little used to the customs of Westerners.

JAPAN'S PART IN WAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 4.—Mr. Shunkichi Akimoto, the correspondent of the Yomiuri, states that Japan's part in the war was directed by a sense of duty and honor and her exertions extended beyond the prescriptions of the Alliance, her financial aid being

WORK OF BLIND BOYS SHOWN IN HANGCHOW

Progress Of Pupils In Shanghai Institution Impresses Large Audience

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, March 10.—The largest lecture hall in Hangchow was packed on Saturday night to witness an exhibition given by the Shanghai Institution for the Blind under the auspices of the local Young Men's Christian Association. The school was represented by a party consisting of Mr. George B. Fryer, Superintendent, two Chinese teachers and thirteen boys. Hangchow has never had an entertainment more enthusiastically received than that given by these thirteen boys. The program was divided into three sections requiring half an hour each. The first section consisted of reading, writing, singing and organ playing. The reading and singing were in both English and Chinese. An English reading by a student who has had only three years of English was phenomenal for readiness, correctness of pronunciation and expression. The singing also was exceptionally good in harmony, expression and spirit. The second part of the program consisted of dumb bell drills, group games, dancing and pyramid building. The pyramid building was especially spectacular. The last part of the program consisted of a brief address by Mr. Fryer on what is being done for the blind in China and in America. His address was illustrated by steriopticon slides and a moving picture film. After the program samples of hand work made by the students were shown. The hour and a half program won for the Shanghai Institution the unbounded admiration and appreciation of the seven hundred or more men who witnessed it.

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A KANSAN IN NEW YORK

A Kansan In New York. By Frank P. MacLennan. Illustrated by Carl Bolmar. Topeka, Kan.: Crane and Co.

Kansas, it would seem, is hardly so much a sovereign State as it is a mental toga. It long since began to dispute with Indiana the honor of being the literary center of the United States, and it shows a much greater astuteness in the controversy than does its sister State, because, while the authors from Indiana sometimes forget to mention the fact of their nativity or residence, those of Kansas never do. The toga of their statehood they wear with pride and publicity upon all possible occasions. There may be people somewhere who do not know that William Allen White, for instance, is a citizen of the United States, but everybody in the wide, wide world knows that he hails from Kansas. Mr. MacLennan is blood brother in Kansasism of William Allen White and E. W. Howe and other Kansan wielders of the pen, but whatever of pride he or they or any of them may feel in the broad prairies of their State can be forgiven them in view of the wholesome breeziness with which their prairie zephyrs blow through their pages.

Mr. MacLennan's book is as fresh and invigorating as one of the Spring winds that blow across the corn fields of his State and down the valley of the historic Kaw. It has been put into book form exactly as he wrote its three dozen chapters for his newspaper, The Topeka State Journal, at odd moments and in uncomfortable places during a few days' visit to New York and Philadelphia. He managed to do a great many and a great variety of things during those few days, and when he wrote about them for the readers of his journal he apparently had them in his mind's eye, sitting all around him, and he simply told them what he had been doing in a genial, conversational way that carries with it the life and color of the immediate experience. Among these things he told them about various interesting experiences with Harry Lauder, about seeing the Red Cross parade, about the meetings at Philadelphia of the Win-the-War Convention of the League to Enforce Peace, about the new machinery he bought for his newspaper office, about New York newspapers and the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, about wheatless food, hotels, cook books, Congressmen, Colonel Roosevelt, and the work in New York of the War Camp Community Service.

DIANA OF THE MOORLAND

Diana Of The Moorland. By Louis Tracy. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.50 (gold).

Straying from companions of the Harrowdale Hunt, beautiful Diana Fenton loses herself in a heathery wilderness of Yorkshire known as Howlsike Moor. Her horse slips on a boulder, flinging his mistress among the stones of the heath and seriously laming himself. But as the bruised Diana leads her crippled horse valiantly on in search of some shelter and relief for her gallant hunter, the pleasant atmosphere in which the story opens suddenly deepens in the tragic complication which makes the mystery plot. Seeing the hoofmarks of one horse, then a second, and soon afterward meeting the riderless mount of her ardent suitor, Sir Dudley Seacroft, Diana finds at last the huddled heap of brave Sir Dudley's lifeless body. His face has been disfigured almost beyond recognition, apparently by the mad stamping of his own horse's hoofs. Like the true daughter of an English soldier, Diana manages to bind the mangled body of her friend on her hunter's back, and struggles on through the darkness until she finds an unwilling rescuer in Walter Hardy, a university lecturer on physics who has seciuded himself in a moorland farmstead to work out certain experiments in steel manufacture by which he hopes to make his fortune.

The stalwart young inventor becomes the lover of the moorland heroine, and, in spite of himself, helps Furneaux, the uncannily gifted detective from Scotland Yard, to follow out the mere nothings of clues to the mystery of Sir Dudley's terrible end. Without descending to mere gruesomeness or cheap sensation, the plot develops, with the constant stress of conflict, the piquant surprises, and the fullstrung suspense that so experienced a novelist as Mr. Tracy knows how to create. One does not easily forgive the author for alleging that so thoroughly charming and convincing a heroine "titters" whenever she is amused.

ALBERTA

Alberta: Adventuress. By Pierre L'Hermite. With a foreword by Francois Coopee. Translated by John Hannon. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.35 (gold).

The tragic abandonment of the soil and the splendid chateaux of rural France for the insidious allurements of stock gambling and industrial enterprise in the centers of metropolitan gayety by degenerate scions of historic families, which was so lamentably prevalent up to the outbreak of the war, is the theme of this novel. The English title is inadequate and does injustice to so admirable and timely a depiction as the plot reveals of the charm of French provincial life and landscape, of the virtues of steadfast faith, honor, and self-sacrifice which are the abiding racial qualities of the nobles and farmers dwelling in those picturesque old chateaux and farmsteads. Especially timely in this turbulent era is the revelation of economic and social conditions in the country and in Paris which before the war opened the ears of both working people and fortunate, prosperous young aristocrats to the sirenlike voices of the long-headed adventuress and her accomplice, the unprincipled German promoter, who induces these youths to think meanly of the wholesome tranquility of their country lives and lure them to the wreck of health, happiness, and fortune in the maelstrom of exploitation and Parisian pleasures.

The story of the downfall of young Count Bruno de Saint-Agilbert under the malign guidance of Alberta Harmmster and Daniel Dietzch has fitness and warning for those in all countries who are eager to desert good country homes, which are the source of their vitality and the bulwark of the larger patriotism. The characterisation of the personages is masterly, as are the vividness and tenseness of the main situations. One only regrets a few imperfections of plot, which leave incomplete the role of the hero. Jacques de la Feriandiere, a worthy champion of the old aristocracy of rural France. Particularly memorable are the character and unhappy fate of the old Countess Elizabeth, Bruno's mother.

THE NEAR EAST

The Near East From Within. Anonmous. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $5.00 (gold).

The Near East From Within. Anonmous. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company. $1.50 (gold.)

The author of this book, whoever he or she may be, is expert in the art of writing by innuendo. If for no other reason this skill would give support to the oft-repeated statements the book contains that the writer was a secret agent and a German assigned to the performance of various missions to the courts of Turkish and Balkan royalties. We are constantly made aware that if the writer were permitted to rend the veil of an enforced reticence he—or she—might make disclosures of a devastating nature. Since there are several indictments of German policy sufficient to cause the writer to be damned forever in German official life, it is difficult to see why he or she did not go the whole way and make a clean breast of it. As it is the book is a record of the Machiavellian practises of Germany and the Kaiser's diplomats to secure the support of the Balkan States, principally Turkey, against the coming of Der Tag. And the book is literally flavored with harem intrigues, the sinister machinations of pashas and odalisques, briberies by high dignitaries of harem favorites, and such like succulent episodes.

As example of the sort of statement the book contains is furnished by a quotation from a document purported to be in the possession of the author:

"An intercepted document which came into my keeping in 1914 I have before me at this very moment. It is in the handwriting of one who was on terms of close friendship with William I., but who has never approved of the ethical ideas of the old Empe 's grandson. This long indictment of German overtures in the near East, for such it is, avouched that the great reason of the Sublime Porte being willing to listen to German proposals was that only Germany had raised no difficulty whenever Turkey wanted money. . . . Turkey complacently allowed the net to be woven round her. In this way, the document states, the German Emperor prepared his ground for an easy assent on the part of Turkey to a definite alliance."

This may be partly true, but we had come to ascribe the cause of the Turkish alliance to other causes. "The all important point," says an authoritative observer, H. Charles Woods, "and the real turning point in the situation was the arrival of the Goeben and Breslau at Constantinople." It seems from all accounts that the decision of the Turks as to whom they should side with was not made till the very last moment.

Another document of singular interest quoted by the author of "The Near East from Within" has to do with the Emperor's determination at any cost to bring about a breach to start hostilities.

"What follows is of vital moment, as it refers to a period immediately before the war. The writer flatly charges William II. with a determination to bring about a rupture. The German Emperor was apprehensive that Russia would not make good her support of Servia, and, therefore, sent a confidential messenger to suggest to Tsar Ferdinand at Sofia that in case of a conciliatory attiude being adopted by the Russian Government he would find it to his advantage to invade Servian territory."

From what we know of the Kaiser's policy it is not at all improbable that he made just such a suggestion, and this document would only add another link in an already long chain of evidence focussing the responsibility for the war on the Prussian War Lord.

KARL MARX'S FINANCE

Capital Today: A Study of Recent Economic Development. By Herman Cahn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00 (gold).

Mr. Cahn has made a study of war finance in connection with the theories of Karl Marx, the original Socialist, which cannot be recommended to those of weak nerves. Nothing quite so pessimistic has appeared in print. Others have found woe enough in the thought that perhaps several nations are bankrupt through their war debts. Marx and Cahn—if Cahn understands Marx, and if others understand Cahn—believe that universal capitalist society is itself bankrupt financially as well as industrially. There is no alternative, except perhaps that they may be mistaken or misunderstood. It is of the essence of Marx's views that they must be either right or wrong, with no middle course. We are headed either to a catastrophe in our social finance or Marx is wrong, and Mr. Cahn with him. They agree that there is not enough gold in the world to support our credit system, and that the enormous emissions of credit through the world war harden the coming collapse which Marx predicted and which Cahn observes with philosophic calm. The book cannot be recommended for light reading, but whoever is interested in the above outline will find the subject treated competently from any point of view, and convincingly to Marxists. The world is surely piling up credit faster than it is digging gold, and there is much that is fictitious in the world's monetary conditions. But the world pulled up short of industrial collapse, and something is likely to avert the financial evils which Mr. Cahn found—predicted in "Das Kapital," and to which he fits the facts of the world war with much neatness and ingenuity.

THE CURIOUS QUEST

The Curious Quest. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. $1.50 (gold).

Probably half a dozen novels in the last few years have dealt with the young millionaire, who, for one reason or another (in this instance it is a bet) has disappeared from his luxurious surroundings to demonstrate that he could make his own living for a certain length of time. Once Mr. Cleveland Moffett, in a play called "The Battle," used this device for sociological demonstration; in the present instance it is happily nothing more than the vehicle for a good story. And it is a good story Mr. Oppenheim tells, full of variety and movement, never stretched beyond a reasonable plausibility and avoiding the pitfall of a maudlin sentimentality. Ernest Bliss, the young millionaire, does do some extraordinary things during his year of exile from his normal milieu, but as a whole his occupations are what they might actually be in real life. He sells cooking stoves, though the coup by which he makes an unheard-of stove popular scarcely carries conviction; he drives a motor omnibus, works as a greengrocer's assistant, for one night scours the promenades of the London music halls as a tout for a sleek gentleman who runs a "fake" bridge game, becomes valet to a pseudo-ornithologist who is in reality a blackmailer.

The novelist's invention, as can be seen from the partial enumeration of the hero's adventures already given, is unflagging. They story starts with the entry of Bliss into the office of a famous physician. Bliss has become dyspeptic through inactivity, fagged by boredom. He was like the young man in Disraeli's novel who had exhausted life's pleasures at nineteen. The physician looks at the young men with obvious disfavor. Piqued by his attitude Bliss asks him why he would not encourage patients like himself to come to him often. The physician's answer makes Bliss resolve upon a year of abstemiousness.

"Because the world is full of genuine suffering," the physician replied, "of men and women who drift into ill-health through no fault of their own, sometimes from overwork, sometimes from want of the necessaries of life, sometimes from their too great devotion to others. These are the sort of patients I desire to cultivate, to whose relief I like to dedicate my skill. As for you," he continued, a note of contempt creeping into his voice, "you have no moral stamina. You might practice self-denial for a week—that would be about your limit. Young men of your type have not learned how to presevere. They make a half-hearted effort to do something and relapse, before they know where they are, into their old ways. Will you shut the door after you as you go out, please?"

When Bliss next meets the doctor it is under circumstances most unusual. Suffice it to say that he wins his £20,000 bet with the great physician. And the year it takes him to do it is full of incident, chronicled by Mr. Oppenheim in his familiar, agreeable style.

WHO CARES?

Who Cares? By Cosmo Hamilton. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. $1.50 (gold).

This is a novel about smart New Yorkers who spend their time dancing at fashionable hotels, intended for the consumption of New Yorkers who are not smart and who don't dance at fashionable hotels. It belongs to the same art-genre as those "ultra-fashionable" movies which Mrs. Atherton satirised in a recent story—movies about heiresses with unlimited incomes, who play with fire and are nearly, but not quite, singed. The heroine of this story is a young girl, by name Joan Ludlow, living with two aged and tyrannical grandparents. She takes a walk in the woods and meets the hero, Martin. It is Spring; they spend three hours together walking and talking. But the butler, Gleave, (an admirable name for a butler,) sees them together, tells the grand-parents, and as a result Joan is scolded when she gets home. Then and there she decides that she will suffer herself to be "suppressed" no longer: she presents herself, with a suitcase, at Martin's house. This level-headed young man takes her to New York in his car. When they arrive they find the house that Joan intended to visit deserted. Martin takes her to his own house. But it would be unconventional for them to stay there together, so they get married—on the morning after their first meeting.

With this as a basis the novelist proceeds to pile Ossa on Pelion. Joan is unwilling to be a conventional wife to the Quixotic Martin. She flirts outrageously. She dangles men in her train as a naturalist decoys butterflies. Her philosophy is epitomised by the words of the title: "Who Cares?" The climactic situation in the book is reached when one of her most persistent pursuers, Gilbert Palgrave, entices her to a solitary bungalow, and offers her an alternative "between life with me or death in my arms." This is what a dramatist would call the "scene a faire." And the comment on it of the novelist himself might serve as a description of the book as a whole. His words are these:

"All that was healthy and normal in Joan broke into revolt. There was something uncanny, erotic about all this."

This impression the average reader will share with Joan and the author.

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A-55

GAME TONIGHT FACTOR IN OUTCOME OF RACE

Training School And Rowing Club To Fight It Out In Basketball League

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Training School	8	2	.800
Y.M.C.A. Blues	10	3	.769
Rowing Club	8	3	.729
American School ...	2	8	.200
Y.M.C.A. Reds	2	9	.180
U.S. Navy	1	11	.082

The three cornered battle for the laurels in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball league will move a step nearer decision tonight when the Y.M.C.A. Training School team, present leaders in the race, meets the Rowing Club five. The game will be played at the Y.M.C.A. starting at 8 o'clock.

Should the leaders win they have only to take their remaining game from the Rowing Club on March 24 to take the title. If the Rowing Club wins they move into second place, with the Blues leading and the Training School dropping back to third place.

The Navy slumped a few points Monday night by forfeiting their game with the Rowing Club.

Dollies At The Apollo

The Dolly Sisters, whose personal aspect and terpsichorean dexterity have long been rejuvenating factors in the life of the fatigued businessmen whose grazing ground is Broadway, appear at the Apollo this evening via the cinema projector. The two stars are showing in a five-part production called "The Million Dollar Dollies," in which there figures a rajah, kidnappings, mysterious old world situations modernised and adequate opportunities for dancing, skating and swimming feats by the handsome duo.

PRAISES JEWS AS SOLDIERS

They Made A Splendid Record In 77th Division

New York, January 24.—Speaking at the dinner of the sales agents of the American Chicle Company at the Waldorf last night, Captain William D. Harrigan of the 307th Infantry gave the very highest praise to the fighting qualities of the New York boys who composed the 77th Division. He stated that in his experience of 185 days of constant fighting he had never seen an enlisted man of the American army fail to advance when ordered or fail down on a job that was assigned to him.

"I wish also to say a special word for the American Jew as a fighter," said Captain Harrigan, who was in command of the force which rescued Lieut. Col. Whittlesey's famous "lost battalion." "Whatever opinion any one may have had, I can testify to the splendid record made by the Jewish members of the 77th Division, and they were 40 percent of that division. They were put to as hard a test as could be met with in modern warfare when we made our thirty-five-mile advance through the Argonne Forest, an obstacle which had proved a stumbling block in every previous war.

"We had forty-two races and creeds in our division, and from all of them we gained something, as well as from the varied types given us by this city. We had no better men with the bayonet than our gangsters, one of whom I assigned to teach classes in the use of the bootknife—a most valuable weapon at close quarters. He proved a skilled and enthusiastic teacher."

100 Germans Hiding, Ships Leave Today

(Continued from Page 1)

family arriving on the afternoon train from Tientsin.

Accompanying Frau von Hanneken were four children, a governess, an amah and a boy. The amah tearfully bade the party goodby at the station but the governess, who is German, and the Chinese boy will make the trip to Rotterdam. Escorted by Detectives T. P. Givens and J. Sullivan, of the Central Station, the family was taken to the Customs detention shed in three automobiles.

Sixty pieces of baggage were passed through the Customs by the party, the examination taking nearly two hours; every member of the family, the boy and the governess were searched, and then sent aboard the awaiting tender. Several letters were taken from Frau von Hanneken. They will be sent latter. Von Hanneken was the last to leave, stepping aboard at 4:45.

But two tenders were despatched. After Customs men had worked two hours examining baggage, 50 enemy subjects were sent on the Alexandra at 11:30 o'clock in the morning. There were 33 for the Nore, nine for the Novara and eight for the Atreus. The only other tender left last evening with 56 passengers.

Discipline Committees On Ships

On each of the three steamers discipline committees have been formed. These committees will deal with all infractions of rules and are to act as intermediaries between the ships' officers and passengers.

It was learned yesterday that some $13,000 had been spent on surgical instruments and medicines—purchased by the Chinese Government through Mr. G. D. Musso, liquidator of Voelkel and Schroeder, according to Mr. S. K. Chen of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Allied officials claim that the expense was unnecessary and that each steamer had been completely stocked with medical stores from Honekong.

Mr. Chen said that perhaps but 40 percent of the medicines would be used and would of course be returned. He added that the Peking delegates who go on the steamers will be particularly watchful of the surgical instruments and will bring them back from Rotterdam.

American 'Aces' Back From France

Four of the leading Yankee "aces" who carried the American flag to glory in the fight with the Hun returned to the United States recently aboard the liner Celtic. Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, of Columbus, Ohio, the leading American "ace," credited officially with twenty-six air victories; Major James A. Meissner, of Brooklyn, twenty-two years old, credited with eight victories; Captain Douglas Campbell, of California, with seven victories, and Lieutenant Paul F. Baer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., with eight wins. All four of the Americans have won the American Distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre.

'The Gondoliers' Tonight

"The Gondoliers," which has delighted five capacity audiences at the Lyceum and brought such spontaneous praise to its cast and producers, will have a final special performance this evening in aid of the King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers. All expenses have been pledged and the entire proceeds go to this worthy purpose. The performance is under the patronage of Sir Everard and Lady Fraser. Patrons are asked to observe the time—8:45 sharp.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending March 8:

Police Force.—Sub-Inspector C. Mills, returned from war service, resumed duty on February 19.

Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. C. Cazier, Surveying Assistant, from June 21.

Educational Department.—Mr. G. H. Parkes is appointed School Keeper and Assistant Boxing Instructor in the Public School for Boys on three months' probation from March 3.

Mrs. H. McKenna, temporary Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls is permitted to terminate her service on March 31.

Mrs. F. W. Snape, temporary Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls, is transferred to be temporary Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls from April 1.

Finance Department.—Mr. H. M. Mann, Acting Deputy Treasurer, is appointed Assistant Treasurer from October 12, 1918, under a new agreement terminable at three months' notice.

Revenue Office.—Collector E. Mellows, returned from war service, resumed duty on March 1. He is appointed Assistant Licensing Inspector from that date under a new agreement terminable at three months' notice.

The Banvard Company

Booking has opened at Moutrie's for the forthcoming engagement of the Banvard Musical Comedy Company, which opens at the Olympic Theater March 18 with "Love Elixir." The Banvard company's program also includes musical pieces called "Hello! Hawaii," "Oh, Papa," and "The Bell Boy," each playing for two nights. The company includes 17 players who have appeared in various theaters in America. They are at present showing in Japan and are expected to arrive here about the end of the week.

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WEATHER

Cloudy but probably improving weather. Strong northerly winds along the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 13, 1919

The International Position Of Italy

By Captain Pietro Tozzi and Lieut. Alberto Pecorini, Italian Army. (*Now on Special Mission to the United States*)

ONLY three months ago Italy obtained the greatest military victory of the whole world war by defeating, practically alone, the armies of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Since then public opinion both in America and in Italy, seems to have somewhat changed and an anti-Italian propaganda, too often unscrupulously substituting fancies for facts and abuse for argument, has tried to present to the American people an Italy entirely different from the real one. No greater service can be rendered today, not only to America and Italy but also to the cause of peace, than by explaining with the utmost frankness the feelings of the Italian people.

The recent changes in the Italian Government have made it clear to everybody that there has been a change of political orientation in Italy; the fact that Italy may be less ready today to come to a compromise in the settlement of her problems in the Adriatic than she was three months ago has less importance for the American people than the reasons which are behind this change.

First of all, Italy resents the attitude taken by a large section of the press in the Allied countries concerning the Adriatic question. The Italian people do not see why there should be such a difference between the treatment accorded to the Germans and that accorded to the Southern Slavs of Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The fact that Germany has become a democratic republic has not changed at all the status of the Germans in their relations with France, England, and the United States. All still agree that the Germans are defeated enemies, who must pay morally and materially for all the wrong they have done while they allowed themselves to be led by their Hohenzollern masters. The American soldiers of German birth who fought heroically in the United States army in France, and the Germans who have fought for France in the so-called Foreign Legion, are worthy of all praise for having accomplished, under trying circumstances, a higher duty toward humanity; but they cannot change the moral and legal status of the Germans of Germany. The wonderful heroism of the Servians, their great sacrifices for the cause of the Allies, cannot, in the opinion of the Italian people, destroy the fact that the Jugo-Slavs from Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina furnished to Austria-Hungary the soldiers who fought most bitterly until the end against Italy, and whom Italy has finally defeated. The Allies cannot overlook this fact without hurting very deeply the feelings of the Italian nation.

Some Jugo-Slavs explain their conduct by saying that they did not follow the example of the Czecho-Slovaks because, being in direct contact with the Italians, they fought not the Allies but Italy to defend their territory from Italian invasion. This might mean that they prefer Austrian to Italian domination, but there is something much graver than this—which Slav territory were the Jugo-Slav divisions of the Austro-Hungarian army defending, when, under the command of the Jugo-Slav General Boroevic, they fought so bitterly the Italians on the Piave? For what purpose did they emulate the Germans in the inhuman work of destruction in the invaded provinces of Italy? Why did the old men and women of Belluno come out of their ruined houses, after the last victory, to beg the incoming Bersaglieri to give them rifles to avenge their daughters?

Three days before Austria-Hungary surrendered to the Allies, accepting the conditions of the Supreme War Council of Versailles, she had concluded an understanding with the Jugo-Slavs whereby she recognised the independence of Jugo-Slavia and turned over to the improvised Jugo-Slav Government of Zagabria the Austro-Hungarian fleet. The conditions of the armistice included the occupation by Allied troops of portions of Austro-Hungarian territory, which Austria had three days before conceded to the new Jugo-Slavia. Why did the Jugo-Slavs enter into such an agreement with Austria? Why did they accept the birth certificate of their new nation from the Hapsburgs instead of obtaining it from the Allies as the Czecho-Slovaks had done?

This is the fundamental misunderstanding. The Italian commanders, representing the Allies, have had to use all their patience to meet so delicate a situation; in Dalmatia Jugo-Slav Magistrates had to be removed because they would not obey the order that justice be administered in the courts in the name of the Allied Powers and of the United States. The Italians have fed the Jugo-Slavs in the occupied region; they have left in peace the Jugo-Slav officials when they did not meddle with politics or start agitations, not one house has been damaged, not one person has been condemned to death, in spite of innumerable intrigues discovered by the Italian commanding officers; no woman has been insulted; not one pound of merchandise has been requisitioned without proper compensation. This is the answer of Italy to the destruction and to the outrages of the Jugo-Slav troops that had invaded her territory.

Yet Italy is made to appear by unscrupulous propagandists as an aggressive and imperialistic nation desirous only to supplant Austria in her role of oppressor of smaller nations. Great capital is made of the "secret" Treaty of London. In that treaty the plan of military cooperation of Italy with the Allies against Austria-Hungary is outlined. Do the opponents of Italy hold that the Allies should have informed Austria-Hungary, with which they were at war, of their military plans? Do they hold that the Allies should have informed their enemy of what they proposed to do with his territory in case of victory and should have obtained his consent to their plans? Why insist on this "secret" treaty and not on those of England and France? Italy feels hurt when the Jugo-Slavs say that she compelled the Allies, at the time of their necessity, to give away Jugo-Slav territory without their being represented in the deal. The Jugo-Slavs, who were enemies of the Allies and furnishing wholeheartedly to Austria-Hungary her best troops, could not be represented; the Servians, who were gloriously fighting with the Allies, were well represented by Russia, a signatory to the treaty and the great mother of the Slavs, that had gone to war to save Servia.

No sensible Italian denies that the great majority of the people in Dalmatia are Jugo-Slavs and no sensible Jugo-Slav denies that the history, the civilisation, the art and the trade of the Dalmatian coast are Italian. Baedeker, who is not suspected of being tender to Italian interests, will tell the tourist that about one-half of the Slavs of Dalmatia understand Italian, while no Italian speaks Slav. The same can be said of the eastern part of Istria.

There cannot be a fixed rule in determining the political border of a nation; this is usually a compromise between the historical, geographical, ethnic, and even commercial border. The Italians were more than disposed to discuss amicably their problem in the interest of all concerned, but the Jugo-Slavs have done everything in their power to make such an amicable discussion impossible. Is it too late now? In the interest of both Italians and Jugo-Slavs it is to be hoped that it is not too late. But on one hand the Jugo-Slavs must understand their moral and material position and act accordingly; on the other hand the Allies and the United States must convince the Italian nation that the same principles will be honestly applied to all. Italy resents being always told that she must follow a liberal policy in the interest of mankind if the others do not apply to themselves the same principles.

Italy is grateful to the United States, but she feels that if the United States has a vital interest in the disposition of the German islands of the Pacific and in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, as well as a voice in the foreign relations of the weaker nations of the American continent, she must not be denied a vital determining interest in the eastern Adriatic. Italy loves England, but she feels that if the press in the Allied countries repeats so frequently that it would be a crime against the principle of self-determination to give Italy the islands of the Dodecanese, inhabited by Greeks, it ought not to be considered bad taste to mention that Cyprus is also inhabited by Greeks. Italy admires France, but she fails to understand why it should be such a terrible thing to detach a part of Dalmatia from Jugo-Slavia, while the suggestion of Marshal Foch to detach from Germany the Rhenish provinces does not seem to cause any sensation. The Poles, for commercial necessities, want the German port of Danzig; the Czecho-Slovaks want to include 3,000,000 Germans in their State; the Jugo-Slavs themselves plan to include in Jugo-Slavia over 100,000 Bulgarians and Hungarians, and by the "secret" Treaty of London Italy had assigned to the Jugo-Slavs the perfectly Italian city of Fiume. This shows that there cannot be a perfect scientific rule in fixing a nation's borders, and that various considerations enter into the process beside self-determination.

Italy feels that she deserves enough political recognition in the world to be treated exactly like the other great nations; after all the blood she has shed and after all the sacrifices she has made, she feels proud to be able to serve humanity as an equal among associates, but her sense of dignity is deeply offended by whosoever fails to understand that the time of her political tutelage has passed forever.

Merchant Marine Of 15,000,000 Tons

Director General Piez, Of Emergency Fleet Corporation, Describes Vast Governmental Organisation

By Charles Piez

(*Director General U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation*)

An American merchant marine of 15,000,000 deadweight tons!

Just this will accrue to our country from the activities of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the members of the organisation, who have spent many months under the high pressure of national needs, look to that result for their compensation for the long months of ceaseless and tireless effort—an effort which in the early stages of our participation in the great war was shrouded with gloom because of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation is charged with responsibilities which involve expenditures of $3,880,000,000 and the construction of a fleet of vessels which, with certain emergency exceptions, will be so varied and well balanced as to meet the requirements of our commerce with our own territories and possessions and with foreign countries as well.

Beyond a doubt this great fleet of merchant ships will comprise one of the broadest benefits which will accrue to the American people from the war.

Particularly while we were in the chaos of war there was much confusion in the public mind as to the purposes and workings of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and its departments; and now that peace has come and the great emergency has become a thing of history, it seems fitting that the American people should know the story.

The United States Shipping Board was created by act of Congress, approved September 9, 1916, "for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States; and for other purposes."

The Shipping Board, under the provisions of this act, had the power, if in its judgment such action was necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, to form under the laws of the District of Columbia, one or more corporations for the purchase, construction, equipment, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States, and in the exercise of the power so granted the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation was organised on April 16, 1917, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, all of which has been subscribed for by the United States Shipping Board, on behalf of the United States.

As the Shipping Board is, under the act, charged with the responsibility of doing all things necessary to protect the interest of the United States in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, it has elected to place the control of the corporation in the hands of a board of seven trustees, five of whom are the five commissioners composing the United States Shipping Board.

Centralised Control

The control of the Fleet Corporation by the Shipping Board is made still more effective by the fact that the chairman of the board is at the same time president of the corporation. This is not only the case with Edward N. Hurley, the present chairman of the Shipping Board, but was also the case with the former incumbent, William Denman. It is evident that by this method of control the vast responsibilities which the war has created in regulating water-borne traffic, in constructing under high pressure a merchant marine of more than 15,000,000 deadweight tons and in operating not only these ships as they were constructed, but also the German tonnage which was commandeered, and the large domestic and foreign tonnage which was chartered, rest in the final analysis upon the five commissioners of the United States Shipping Board, but the construction of a fleet and the profitable employment of that fleet were two such widely differing functions and required such utterly unrelated experiences that they could best be accomplished by two separate corporations and two separate Boards of Directors. Proper control and co-ordination through the Shipping Board was still possible through stock control, and its consequent power to elect directors who conducted the affairs of the two corporations in accord with the general policy laid down by the Shipping Board.

When Mr. Hurley took office the by-laws of the Fleet Corporation provided that the officers were to be a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, a general manager, and such other officers as the trustees might determine. The definition of duties was as follows: The president was to preside at all meetings of the stockholders and of the trustees, and with the secretary to sign all contracts and papers on behalf of the corporation. The general manager was to be ex-officio chairman of the executive committee, to have the general oversight and management of the affairs of the corporation and power to employ and discharge all clerks, employes, and agents, determine their salaries, and prescribe and define their duties.

In other words, the titular head of the corporation received merely nominal powers, and the general manager, usually an appointed officer, received full executive control and responsibility, but lacked the power to complete contracts, a necessary function for speedy prosecution of the work.

The Denman-Goethals controversy arose out of this faulty scheme of organisation. Mr. Hurley improved the condition when, late in November, the by-laws were amended so that complete power was concentrated in the president of the corporation with the authority to delegate it and the general managership was made an appointive instead of an elective office. But, in spite of this necessary step the process of decentralisation above outlined would have improved the administration of both the constructing and the operating divisions and would have relieved mightily the pressure on a much overloaded board.

In the popular mind the Construction Division is considered the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and as it is to the organisation of this division that this article will address itself, I will follow the popular misconception and refer to this division as the Fleet Corporation.

Growth Of Corporation

The corporation began in reality as a designing and contracting organisation, and for the first four months of its existence these two functions overshadowed all others. On August 3, 1917, however, all vessels in American yards under construction or contract for either domestic or foreign account were requisitioned, and this step brought the control of the constructon of 413 vessels, necessitating the addition of a Division of Construction to the skeleton organisation then existing. The requisitioning of these vessels, involving as it did the setting aside of the rights of owners, brought also a crop of intricate legal questions, which brought the then embryonic legal division into prominence.

But the country's needs for ships could not be satisfied with the output of the shipyards then existing, and substantially every one of the earlier contracts for vessel construction carried with it the obligation of constructing wholly new facilities. In most cases the contractor furnished only a portion of the cost of the shipyard, but was supplied with the necessary additional working capital through advance payments made under contract provisions. Designing vessels and contracting for their construction, which constituted the first phase of the corporation's work, was quite naturally followed by plant and shipyard construction as the second phase. In the meantime, however, the demand for war supplies was making heavy inroads not only on the available stocks, but on the producing capacity of the industries as well, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation found itself compelled to assume increasing responsibility for furnishing all of the new yards, and many of the old ones, with the necessary raw and finished materials.

In the construction of wood steamers, only a few yards, for instance, accepted contracts for the delivery of complete ships, the remaining yards undertook the construction of wood hulls only, for which the Fleet Corporation had to provide not only the lumber and fastenings, but the chains, anchors, and other hull accessories as well. The corporation had to furnish in addition the boilers, piping, engines, propelling machinery, deck machinery, and all other parts of the equipment, and had to construct separate plants at which this machinery and equipment could be installed on the hulls delivered by the hull contractors. The construction of the wood steamers, particularly in the absence of definite experience and precedent, presented so many complications that it called for the separation of the construction division into two divisions—one controlling steel ship and the other wood ship construction.

As the construction program developed, it became evident that the two main problems confronting the corporation consisted in procuring an adequate supply of labor and an adequate supply of material delivered in proper sequence. On August 1, 1917, the number of men engaged in the shipyards was in the neighborhood of 50,000, and that number under the drive of our great necessity was increased sevenfold in almost as many months. The men were brought to the shipyards by patriotic appeals, by the lure of high wages, and by the probability of exemption from the draft. They came from all walks of life, and were lacking not only in experience even in kindred or Allied trades, but were too soft physically to endure the hardships which work in the yards imposed. But they had enthusiasm and needed but training in the rudiments of the crafts to convert them, under proper supervision and leadership, into real producers.

The problems of building up this huge army of workers were numerous, and justified the creation of the Industrial Relations Division, with its various sections. The labor problem was further complicated by the fact that in the scramble for the very limited supply of labor, employers in all the war industries indulged in unregulated and unwholesome increases of wages. Promises of heavy overtime, grants of extra bonuses under various guises, deliberate deception in grading men under higher classification, were all employed as a means of evading the liberal wage scale fixed by the Wage Adjustment Board in the effort to attract men from other yards.

Regulation Of Wages

The Division of Industrial Relations became charged, therefore, not only with responsibility connected with the labor supply, its proper maintenance in health and safety, and the adjustment of minor differences and delinquencies, but it had to accept the burden of occupational draft deferments, the training and stimulation of workers, the proper allocation of the available labor supply, including the elimination of "scamping," and last, but by all odds the most difficult, the control of a proper adherence to the day rates, piece rates, and classification of occupations established by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

But the establishment of a stable and effective labor force at each of the yards involved another problem of considerable magnitude. Unfortunately, the shipyards clustered about the fringes of the highly congested industrial centers of the seaboard and on the Great Lakes, and almost everywhere there were lacking adequate transportation facilities, adequate housing facilities, or both. Ninety-five million dollars was appropriated by Congress to relieve these conditions in the shipyards alone, and the Division of Passenger Transportation and Housing had to be developed in record time to assume charge of this highly important piece of emergency construction.

The necessity of building up rapidly a huge army of shipbuilders out of a labor reservoir made up in no small part of unassimilated aliens involved another task, that of creating a proper esprit de corps, of inculcating a realisation of the national peril and the individual's duty in the face of that peril, of arousing the latent patriotism of the workmen and the shipyard communities and building thereon a proper conception of the responsibilities of American citizenship. This task was effectually accomplished by the speaking campaigns organised by the National Service Section of the Fleet Corporation, by posters issued by the Publications Section and by a campaign of newspaper publicity, and the shipbuilding program for a period of eighteen months was marked by but two or three local and ephemeral strikes.

Procuring an adequate supply of material in proper sequence presented in essence just as many and as serious a set of difficulties as did the supply of labor. Beginning with the simple act of purchasing, the failure to make deliveries called for the organisation of a production and expediting department and the necessity of bringing the finished material to the completed hull presented a difficult task in allocation, despatching, and transportation. It must be borne in mind that the Fleet Corporation accepted substantially full responsibility for supplying the raw materials, the finished materials, and the machine for a wood ship program amounting to $450,000,000, and that, in addition, it was charged with the burden of getting all the steel and a large part of the machinery for a steel ship program at least six times that size.

Purchasing was but a minor part of a problem which involved responsibility for delay in supplying material of every character to every one of the 171 yards under contract with the corporation. And when it is remembered that on the one hand the greater number of these yards lacked the experience and capacity to predetermine their needs, and particularly the sequence in which the material had to be supplied, and that, on the other hand, many of the plants and agencies supplying machinery and material had to increase largely their facilities to meet the shipyard needs, some idea of the magnitude of the problem confronting the corporation can be gained.

Supply Division's Work

It was considered that to concentrate in the hands of a single division the responsibility for buying and delivering in

(Continued on Page 7)

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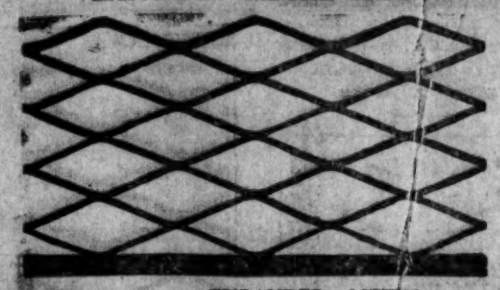

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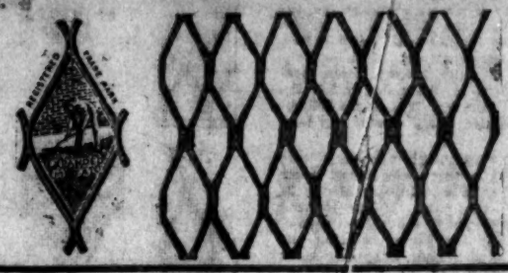

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ME!! HERE'S A LETTER FROM OUR SON FROM OVER SEAS.
THANK GOODNESS WE HAVE HEARD FROM HIM AT LAST
YES BUT HE'S LOST.
WHERE DOES IT SAY THAT?
RIGHT AT THE TOP.
SOME WHERE IN FRANCE-
GEO MCMANUS
12-9

Merchant Marine Of 15,000,000 Tons

(Continued from Page 6)

proper time under one head resulted in better and more intelligent purchasing, and in a much improved estimate of the extensions to manufacturing facilities which the intensified shipbuilding needs demanded.

There were then in reality two great supply divisions, one undertaking to provide the necessary labor and the other the necessary material, and these two divisions served the four divisions that were charged with the supervision of construction: The Division of Housing and Transportation, the Division of Shipyard Plants, the Division of Steel Ship Construction, and the Division of Wood Ship Construction. Each of these divisions developed its own technical department, excepting that in the case of the two ship constructing divisions a single technical department covering both naval architecture and marine engineering, for both steel and wood ships, was placed under the administration of the Division of Steel Ship Construction.

For the purpose of controlling the actual construction in the field, the country was originally divided into eleven districts in each of which there was one or more representatives of each of the construction and service divisions and sections. The original district management contemplated direct lines of both communication and authority between the division and section representatives and their chiefs at the central office without powers of co-ordination, review or revocation of all the district activities in the hands of any one district officer.

This scheme demonstrated its weakness as the functions of the corporation, and therefore the representatives in the districts multiplied, and the control of all of the functions in each district was thereupon placed in the hands of a district manager who, as the direct representative of the vice-president and general manager, exercised in respect to the districts, all of the authority which the latter exercised over the operations of the corporation as a whole. The number of the districts was reduced from eleven to eight and the organisations in each district became in substance a cross section of the organisation of the home office.

This step to decentralisation aided materially in the expedition and despatch of affairs particularly as the lines of direct communication between the subheads of the district and the corresponding division heads at the home office were preserved. To attain this highly desirable end, the managers of the divisions and the heads of the various sections in the home office having field or district representatives were asked by the district managers to appoint their representatives. If they proved unsatisfactory to the district manager he asked for their removal and the appointment of substitutes, but the district manager had final voice, subject to the limitation of the general rule covering this matter, to determine the salaries of these representatives.

The various divisions and sections at the home office communicate directly with their appointed representatives, but send carbon copies of all directions and instructions to the district manager, who has the power to veto any instructions and stop any processes which, in his judgment, and from his local viewpoint and his first-hand contact with the problems affected are inimical to the interests of the Fleet Corporation. Failing to convince the division or section at the home office of the soundness of his decision, appeal lies to the vice-president and general manager.

Co-ordination Effected

Similar decentralisation and co-ordination of all the war making and war serving departments of the Government could have been affected if the same geographical districts had been adopted resentative of the president had been appointed in each district as the co-ordinating officer of the district heads of these departments, with the power to review and veto on any question affecting two or more departments. The pyramiding of wages, the placing of contracts beyond the producing capacity of the district, the duplication of facilities could largely have been, in this wise, avoided; for most of these difficulties arose out of the wholly unregulated activities of the several large governmental departments.

The control exercised in these respects by the War Industries Board, beneficial and helpful as it was, did not extend far enough, nor was that board created early enough to prevent some of the more flagrant of the difficulties which impedded the industrial processes serving the war. Had the war continued another year the necessities would inevitably have led to an organisation controlling and co-ordinating all district activities of the several Government agencies and departments, thereby making them immediately responsive to such a national directing agency of industrial processes and needs as the War Industries Board finally became. There would have developed out of such an organisation a national labor policy consistent in its aims with the industrial needs of the country and avoiding the needless and expensive competition for the limited labor supply by contractors having cost plus or remunerative lump sum contracts. There would have been provided opportunities of disciplining recalcitrant contractors who offended both the canons of decency and the implied obligations of contract.

Every division of the Fleet Corporation presented problems exceeding in number and magnitude the problems presented by an industrial or commercial enterprise doing a business of many millions a year, and every division required an organisation of which the organisation of the corporation was but the pattern. The real difficulty lay not in choosing the general form of the organisation but in finding men who had not only the necessary experience and capacity for the job but the proper temperament to blend quickly and harmoniously with the rest for the smooth and effective accomplishment of the task. Since the selection of the men presented the chief difficulty we had no hesitancy in building our organisation around the mental capacities and the temperamental peculiarities of the men we had available. The organisation of the Fleet Corporation has been in a state of flux from the first and intentionally so, because it gave an opportunity for those quick changes and rearrangements which emergency conditions constantly demand. Today, with the pressure over, some of the functions will disappear, others will be consolidated, and a new management, adjusted to normal conditions, will result.

The organisation through the last six months of its career has been subjected to the constant critical study of an Organisation and Methods Section, attached to the staff of the vice-president in charge of administration, and this section has suggested administrative changes, has assisted in the definition of duties and responsibilities of the operating units, and has pointed out duplications of work and inconsistencies and overlaps in jurisdiction. It has made a study of the duties and responsibilities of different positions and has developed a plan for bringing about uniformity in classification and salaries of employes, which is now in operation.

Instructions given by the general officers of the corporation are issued in the form or orders, which may be either general, special or technical; and these for the purpose of securing consistency and harmony with orders of a similar character previously issued are cleared through the Organisation and Methods Section. The necessity of such a constant critical study of an organisation which extraordinary pressure is expanding with great speed is apparent, and its value in reducing such a hastily gathered organisation to a well balanced effective unit is open to no doubt.

Coming now to a more detailed description of the organisation as it existed before the signing of the armistice, complete power was delegated by the Board of Trustees to the director general, who retained control of the policy of the corporation, but placed control of the management in the hands of the vice-president and general manager. As an immediate relief to this official the general duties and activities were divided into two main groups, one covering ship production, administered by the vice-president and general manager with a vice-president and assistant general manager in more immediate charge, and the other covering administration with a vice-president in charge. The position of the Industrial Relations Division under the administration group of activities is due to a desire more nearly to balance the work of the two groups. The Industrial Relations Division serves the Production Divisions, but the relationship between the vice-presidents is so close and harmonious that the rather strained position of this division has resulted in neither embarrassment nor friction.

'Economic Imperialism'

A writer in Yuben (Eloquence), a Japanese periodical, winds up his long article on economic imperialism thus: "Just a few words as to the future of Japan. No doubt, thanks to the patroling of a small part of the earth in the war, Japan has gained a place among the five great Powers of the world. It goes without saying that the Japanese thirst for glory has been satisfied to an extent never known in her history. But exactly what Japan is going to insist on at the peace table, there is no means of knowing. The Foreign Minister declared for the restoration of Tsingtau to China, but has had no definite word to say in regard to Japanese policy in Siberia and in the South Seas Islands. Much talk is indulged in of the injustice of the Western people in refusing us, the colored races, equal treatment with them. But the authorities have no positive scheme to rectify this violation of the principles of quality and justice.

"I do not allege that the Foreign Minister is to blame for all the supineness of Japanese foreign policy. It is at bottom due to the apathy and spiritlessness of the people. That the people are incapable of reading the signs of the times, therefore are unprepared for intingencies will be seen by the fact that they have no measures prepared to combat the economic imperialism which will mark the activities of the Western countries in the coming age. It is a miscalculation of English policy to hope for a preference being given to our imports of wool and other products from India or Australia. In hoping for this they are under the belief that by virtue of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance England will give us special treatment, while the fact is this that with the conclusion of the war the alliance has to all intents and purposes ceased to be. Japan appears to take delight in the thought that she has gained a special position in Siberia and China, while her supposed prestige there will be undermined by the economic imperialism of the West. The position for Japan in the future is very difficult. The question with her should be how to escape domination under the plausible name of peace."

Fooling The Censor

During the South African War letters sent home by the soldiers had to pass through the hands of a censor. A certain private had sent four or five letters home, portions of which had been obliterated by the censor. He decided to "get even" with that official, so at the foot of his next letter he wrote: "Please look under the stamp." At the censor's office the letter was opened and read as usual. The officer in charge spent some time in steaming the stamp from the envelope, but his feelings can be better imagined than described when he real these words: "Was it hard to get off?"

Checking Litigation

Some years ago an Englishman in Hungary was desirous to see how justice was administered, and an obliging magistrate who happened to have a prisoner awaiting trial accommodated him. The accused man was brought in with the prosecutor and a witness, and the following dialogue ensued: Magistrate to prosecutor—"Well, sir; what have you to say?" Prosecutor—"Please, your high mightiness, the prisoner stole my goose." Magistrate to witness—"What have you to say?" Witness—"Please, your high mightiness, I saw the prisoner steal the goose." Magistrate to prisoner—"And what have you to say?" Prisoner—"Please, your high mightiness, I did not steal the goose." Magistrate to prisoner—"A fortnight's imprisonment for stealing the goose." To prosecutor—"A fortnight's imprisonment for not looking after your goose." To witness—"A fortnight's imprisonment for not minding your own business!"

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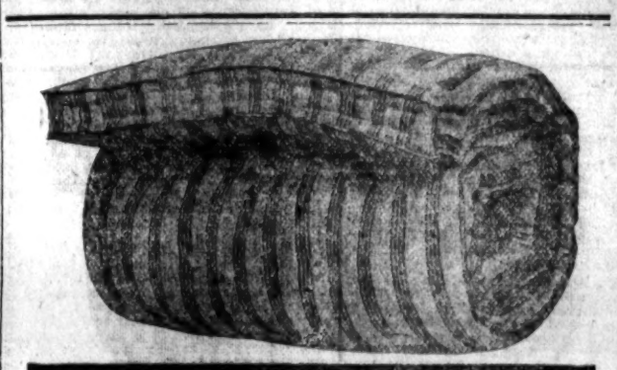

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New Weapons And Disarmament -:- By Hugh Pollard

(*The English Review*)

The close of the Great War marks the period at which the sum total of available weapons and ammunition in the hands of various nations is the greatest ever known. No figures have been published by the belligerents, so outside the national ministries of war and munitionment no one can tell the extent to which each nation is provided with armed ships, artillery, aeroplanes, machine-guns, rifles, and all the various weapons used in warfare.

The amazing thing is that certain circumstances have changed the whole basis of armament, and at the very moment that we have achieved this vast mass of war material most of it is out of date. Very few people indeed—not many even among the bulk of war-trained officers—realise that many weapons and certain branches of the Service are completely finished—obsolete as bows and arrows.

The civilian and specialist military skill that evolved the Tank has demolished not only the armies of Germany, but all the armies of today. Most people think of a Tank as a rather ludicrous but effective engine of war. They look upon it as a mechanical novelty, and are content to assume that the Tank of today is not much of an improvement upon the earliest Tanks of the Somme battle, and that it is a war implement of indifferent importance. The real facts are entirely different, for the Tank of today is simply an infant, a lusty two-year-old, and there is no mechanical limit to its future. This may seem the remark of a fanatic, but it is perfectly true; even at present there is no effective answer to Tanks but possibly other Tanks, and in the Tank we have rediscovered a modern application of a very old principle. The Tank is the most economical method of using man-power in war, and it also affords the highest possible percentage of invulnerability to the soldiers engaged.

The armament problems of the future will be limited to three fleets of armored machines in which a very limited highly specialised number of men operate the largest possible number of weapons in the most effective way. Armored fleets at sea, armored aeroplanes, and armored landships or Tanks—these will be our forces for war as distinct from punitive expeditions against savage tribes and similar police work.

We have rediscovered armor, and, after all, it is not a new principle. But when last discovered it changed the course of all human development in Europe for several centuries. In the Dark Ages wars were as national in character as they are today. The whole manhood of a nation or tribe took bow and spear and moved as a horde rather than as a specialist army. Then came the plate-armor and the evolution of a more or less invulnerable human Tank. Consider the knight in armor and the Tank. Both are, in their respective periods, the most economical ways of using a few fighting men; for they are well protected and well armed, and can deal with a thousand unprotected ordinary fighting men without suffering the least danger. With the coming of the knight in armor the big national army gave place to a small corps of privileged specialists. In the same way the modern national army of stupendous size will yield to the small specialist corps of trained warriors operating in the future Tanks.

The Tank of today is a little thing compared with the obvious developments which will result in the Tank of the future, but even as it stands today it is the most economical fighting machine yet devised. A Tank uses petrol instead of muscle, and it extracts the highest possible fighting or killing value out of the men inside it; they can give their blows without being exposed to injury in return, and, above all things, they can fight while moving—a thing outside the powers of infantry or guns of the land forces.

The armament of a Tank is three machine-guns and two six-pounder guns; these and the Tank are handled by a crew of eight men all told. To use these weapons separately in the open field would require at least fifty men, and another spare fifty to replace casualties.

For all practical purposes one full-size modern heavy Tank of eight men has the aggressive power of a hundred infantry armed with rifles, bayonets, bombs, and Lewis guns. This economy of using eight men in place of a hundred has still wider applications in the economy of man-power. In place of using a hundred men and losing a certain thirty per cent in casualties, you use eight, or sixteen, or a lavish twenty-four who do not, as a rule, suffer casualties. Instead of having another reserve hundred behind your hundred, you have another eight men or so. Economies are effected in assault troops and in reserves, and these men can be used in war of today to strike vital blows elsewhere. Even if the German man-power reserves had outnumbered the Allied man-power, Tanks would yet have won the war for us by increasing the mass of manœuver at our disposal, which is actually what they did and why we won.

Next we have the economy of man-power behind the lines. If one estimates a Tank corps, including all its workshops, stores, schools of instruction, and everything, the proportion of men per weapon is slightly over four men to a gun. Apply the same calculation to artillery divisions, and it is some forty-eight men to a gun, and goodness knows how many horses.

In addition to this, the Tank has done away with preliminary bombardments, and thereby restored the vital factor of surprise, and at the same time it saves the use of thousands of tons of ammunition, which translate into vast figures of ton-hours of transport and man-hours of work in the munition factories at home. This economy can hardly be estimated, but its vital importance in future warfare can be grasped, for it means that big munition plants are not essential to success in a quick war of surprise, and that small nations could make war with prospects of success.

Apart from the saving of casualties in the field, time and material in the factory, and endless waste of man and animal power in the zone of operations, Tank warfare does not permanently damage the country it is waged in. Thus out of the Tank warfare of today emerges a new economics of war that puts our present calculations of man-power and armament values completely out of date. Every basis of calculation is changed, for even today one division of infantry plus Tanks can attack on a frontage that in the past year would have been allotted to three divisions.

Now, if we turn to the effect of the Tank on present arms, and take into account its obvious evolution to a point where natural obstacles are no longer Tank-proof, we come to a war of sea, air, and land fleets acting in co-operation. Anti-Tank artillery is vulnerable to armored planes. The big commercial freight-carrying 'planes of the future might even fly light Tanks into the heart of hostile territory. The unprotected men and arms of the present day must disappear.

Of all units on modern establishments the cavalry are the most vulnerable, the most wasteful in man and horseflesh, and the least useful. The aeroplane has taken from cavalry its primary value as a reconnaissance service; the light Tank has robbed cavalry of its last excuse for attendance at European battlefields. One "Whippet" of today holds two men; it can go some sixty miles at an average of fifteen miles an hour, and its mobility is thus not only equal, but superior to that of any cavalry. The same Whippet could withstand the onslaught of a cavalry regiment and kill it off to the last man and the last horse without being exposed to the slightest danger or inconvenience.

As to living on the country, the Tank can live on a modern civilised country well supplied with petrol as easily as horses can be found food and water. In a desert both have to be provisioned, and it is easier to supply the Tank, for petrol is a more economical form of energy than animal muscle—not once, but every time.

So far as cavalry are concerned, the Tank inspires a reduction of armaments in Great Britain, for it is illogical to suppore that army estimates providing for the upkeep of cavalry in England will be passed by any House in which a majority of the members have had experience of war as distinct from soldiering. The Dominions and the Indian native cavalry can be depended upon to furnish enough horses and military horsemen for any future expedition where their utility might be a possible contingency. The Household Cavalry reduced to some such establishment as the Yeomen of the Guard would be ample for ceremonial purposes.

Next is the infantry problem, and it is no exaggeration to say that infantry as we mean infantry today—unarmored, muscle-propelled, rifle-armed bipeds—are nearly as obsolete as the cavalry. It is in the last degree improbable that they will ever take the field again as the main mass of fighting troops, but they will operate in the rear of Tanks to secure territory precisely as they do today. With the Tank as the economic man-weapon unit, armored infantry Tanks accommodating surplus man-power required for details of operations over and above the capacity of the Tank personnel will co-operate with the fighting Tanks. The sheer fighting value of infantry will depreciate to about the level of present day army troops, such as engineers, pioneer units, and other specialists whose duties are not primarily combatant.

The appalling sacrifice of life which has occurred in this war owing to the prevailing military customs of sending perfectly unprotected men and horses into action will probably be rather a puzzle to future generations. They will wonder how on earth human nature stood it so long, and more particularly they will wonder why great countries with institutes of mechanical engineers and vast resources of brains and materials made so little use of them until so late in the day. There is no corps of mechanical engineers now, and yet all future mechanism of war depends entirely upon mechanical engineering.

The artillery up to the intermediate calibers will probably develop into some form of specialised Tanks. The heavier long-range weapons—expensive pieces to build and use, and wonderfully wasteful of man-power—will certainly be retained for a time, but they are always threatened by the longer-ranged aeroplane. Inexpensive bomb-release gear and bomb-sights fitted to big commercial weight-carrying aeroplanes, or special war machines, are a steadily increasing menace to the retention of the heavy artillery of today, whose lack of mobility in the field exposes them to risk of capture or destruction in any Tank raid.

The arguments which can be raised against these foregoing comments on the relation of the Tank to other arms are nearly all based upon the assumption that the Tank is already limited. It will be pointed out that they cannot cross rivers, that they are not proof against shell-fire, against mines, against special forms of attack. The answer is that the Tank of today may be subject to casualties, but all the skill and resources of the German nation have failed to produce an effective answer to Tanks, that river after river has been crossed, that line after line of "impregnable" defenses have fallen, that deeply echeloned artillery particularly arranged to fight Tanks has failed before Tank and aeroplane attack.

Just as the future development of the Tank is to a certain extent foreseen by experts, so is the logical development of anti-tank measures. Vulnerability and invulnerability will run a close race, but the Tank will win to such a high level of efficiency that the whole scheme of modern armies and modern tactical handling of troops will have to be re-cast.

We enter upon a period of new specialisation, and the military system as we understand it today, and, what is far more important, the whole basis of national military training needs reconsideration. As we stand today, all European nations have the bulk of their male adult populations highly trained for an obsolete form of warfare, and the close of the Great War institutes a new military era. Thus if we start a new period of armament and continue the old systems of conscription or national service, and the military training of adolescents in time of peace, the training must be as Tank or air fighters.

A League of Nations may or may not strive to cope with the problem of armaments, but if they do, here is some new ground from which to work. The Tank is the key weapon of furture warfare, and there may be some chance of controlling Tank programs by mutual agreement.

The difficulties are manifest, for, as we well know, the secret construction of Tank presented no difficulties in the past. Nevertheless, the support of international Labor is a powerful factor to reckon with, for without general popular support any great secret Tank construction program might be swiftly made public, and, once public, could not be easily achieved. On the other hand, it might just as well be held that a minority element determined upon war could secretly raise and equip Tank forces very much more easily than they could raise, train, and equip an obsolete modern army.

As things stand at present, only certain of the larger Powers possess Tanks at all. These Titans can hardly be restrained from developing their armed resources if the desire to limit armaments is not existent, but there are grounds for hoping that no great Power will be able to launch hastily or aggressively into war once more. There are, however, many smaller nations whose stability of judgment and system of government is less assured. These nations could not hope to produce Tanks of their own in any great quantity or with any hope of being up-to-date; any more than they can afford battle fleets today. And there is no conceivable reason why they should be allowed to buy Tanks with which to start fresh trouble.

Here, then, is something that can actually be dealt with—the sale or export of Tank. This can be restricted by international agreement, and, above all, super-national power should be invoked to deal, not only with the offending Government, but with the offending firm, its responsible directors, and any intermediaries. The ordinary civilian has to be licensed by the State before he can carry arms; just so should the manufacture and sale of Tanks or parts of Tanks be only permitted under license from the super-national authority, and breach of the new international law be subject to the heaviest personal penalties. It is hardly enough to limit the Tanks to those at present in existence, for there are not enough to destroy completely the value of existing arms, and these should certainly be put right out-of-date in order to give the world a new basis upon which to abandon or limit competition in armament.

In any case, whether or no the Tank is considered in relation to matters of disarmament, its vital importance to all considerations of future warfare should not be lost sight of by the professional soldier or the critic of military affairs. It is about to produce a far greater revolution in purely military affairs than either the invention of breech-loading rifles or the invention of the aeroplane, and it will probably mean a far, far smaller standing army than anybody engaged in this war ever dreamt of for a future establishment. This alone will create a strong military prejudice against the arm, but the public who have done the fighting of this war can be trusted to know something about military affairs by now, and old ideas must yield place to new but proven facts. The Tanks have come to stay.

Mrs. Vernon Castle Not To Wed

MRS. VERNON CASTLE.

Mrs. Ireno Castle, widow of Captain Vernon Castle, noted dancer and former aviator in the British service, has returned to America on the liner Adriatic from England. Mrs. Castle denied the recent reports of her engagement to Mr. Powers, a friend of her former husband. Mrs. Castle is shown wearing the insignia of her husband and the French War Cross won by him.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong: Mrs. S. Hall, Rev. M. Bondfield.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. J. S. Grant, Mr. H. P. Wadman.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. J. Grum.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mrs. Blombery, Mr. and Mrs. Thoedor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Munro, and 2 children, Messrs. Johnstone, Loncloin, Emerson; from Kiukiang: Mr. R. S. Jorgensen.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza, from Vladivostok and Nagasaki: Messrs. Taraseff, Bersin, Tepolsky, Serebrannik, Pediapolsky, Nifenin, Panoff, Chodankevieth, Hasser, Sollannik, Torzashen, Grankovsky, Leipe, Renios, Nedermark, Ipander, Cherepkoff, Bolt, Gensepl, Griffiths, Rykalin, Soviet Kamdron, Beslas, Krautman, Gavrilenko, Kim, Iakimovitch, Kolsin, Tomakoe, Strain, Iary, Sergeeg, Lin, Luther, Tolkman, Kalma, Kobdratenko, Koptel, Sosunoff, Ivanoff, Suhareff, Degtih, Bergman, Kok, Riy, Mesdames Tarasoff, Resina, Grankovsky, Cherepkoff, Varshevnikoff, Kolsin, Tokmakoff, Ivanter, Gusseff, Ivanoff, Bolhovitina, Levasheff, Bosharoff, Pereladovitch, Iary, Kleps.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. R. Kelly; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. L. Basset, Misses E. Darrah, E. N. Brown, A. Michina, Mrs. and Master X. Javorskala, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ackermann, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vernier, Major and Mrs. G. C. Wheeler and 2 children, Mrs. C. Brown, Messrs. R. Vernier, A. Vernier, J. Mansour, C. Fontaine.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURVET M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DINSDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORGNER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." R. D. BENNER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clearing blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—*See pamphlet round bottle.*

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

Outfitter to local hotels.

Styles cut from latest foreign fashion plates.

THOM SHING
Gentlemen's Tailor and Outfitter

No. 8A Broadway
Telephone, North 1829
Astor House Building, Shanghai

One price, according to quality

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

The "Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

Par suite de la démission de Monsieur G. LAFERRIERE, Secrétaire du Conseil, Monsieur P. LEGENDRE, Secrétaire-Adjoint, remplira par intérim les fonctions de Secrétaire du Conseil, à compter du 15 Mars 1919.

Le Consul de France,
Président du Conseil,
A. WILDEN.

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

Upon the resignation of Mr. G. LAFERRIERE, Secretary, Mr. P. LEGENDRE, Assistant Secretary, will act as Secretary to The Council from March 15th, 1919.

A. WILDEN,
Consul de France,
Président du Conseil.

21601

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 86.

A position is vacant from April 1st, 1919, as Acting Secretary and Accountant to this Board, during the temporary detachment of the Secretary on special work.

Applications addressed to the Board, preferably from men with full knowledge of accounts, are to be handed in, if possible, personally to the Engineer-in-Chief, at the Board's Office, 6 Kiukiang Road, before noon on March 25th.

The salary will be Taels 300.00 per month, exclusive of house allowance.

The engagement is likely to be for a period of about 2 years and may be terminated at any time on 3 months' notice from either side, the general conditions of service being governed by the Board's Service Rules.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1919.

21608

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

1st and 2nd Extra Race Meetings, 22nd and 29th March.

Members are reminded that entries for the above will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 15th instant.

Entry forms are obtainable at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Change of Telephone Number

My house, No. 15 Wong-ka-shaw Gardens, telephone number now is

WEST 41

H. BROWETT.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1919.

21603

IT IS WORTH YOUR WHILE TO WRITE US about your requirements for

ALL CLASSES OF

British Made Goods.

THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR,
Monument House,
London, E.C. 3.

Special terms for trial orders and sample collections.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 286.

TRAIN SERVICE (194/34)

THE public is respectfully notified that owing to insufficient accommodation for numerous passengers on our through mail trains, a daily Limited Express Train in addition to the through mail trains will be put into service each way on this line on and from 15th March, 1919, effecting connections with Peking-Mukden and Shanghai-Nanking Line trains. From same date the times for the existing through mail trains will be altered as stated below.

The Limited Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class sleeping, dining and 3rd class cars.

The Down Limited Express Train will leave Tientsin-East (Settlement Station) at 11.30 a.m. arriving Pukow (Nanking) at 1.00 p.m. the following day, connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 14.

The Up Limited Express Train will leave Pukow at 3.30 p.m. arriving Tientsin-Central at 4.31 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Passengers travelling on Limited Express Trains will be required to hold, besides passenger tickets, Express Extra Tickets, the fares of which are as follows:

For a distance from 1-300 miles:
1st class at $2.00
2nd class at..... $1.20
3rd class at..... $0.60

For a distance from 301-650 miles:
1st class at $4.00
2nd class at..... $2.50
3rd class at..... $1.25

The booking of passenger tickets for the Limited Express Trains are defined only to the following stations; namely, Tientsin-East, Tientsin-Central, Tientsin-West, Tsangchow, Techow, Tsinanfu, Taianfu, Yenchowfu, Lincheng, Hsuchowfu, Pengpu, Chuchow, Pukow and Siakwan. While at Chufou the Limited Express Trains will not stop unless there are passengers to come on or leave the trains.

Charges for Berth Tickets on the Limited Express Trains will be $5.00 per ticket for the 1st and $2.00 per ticket for the 2nd class.

For Berth and Express Extra Tickets silver dollars only will be accepted, while for passenger tickets Peking notes of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China may be accepted for the time being.

Each 1st class passenger will be allowed to book not more than two 3rd class tickets and each 2nd class passenger not more than one for their servants, who must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets.

Owing to limited 3rd class accommodation on the Limited Express Trains, besides those accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers, only through 3rd class passengers holding Express Extra Tickets are allowed to travel on the Limited Express Trains.

Holders of Through Tickets and Return Tourist Tickets travelling by the Limited Express Trains will be required to pay for the Express Extra Tickets.

No free pass or reduced rate ticket are valid on the Limited Express Trains. Should any holder of such pass or tickets be discovered on the Limited Express Trains excess fare will be charged arcording to the Regulations.

Through Mail Trains are provided with 1st, 2nd, 3rd class and Buffet Cars, but without Sleeping accommodation.

The Down Through Mail Train will leave Tientsin-East at 9.45 a.m. arriving Pukow at 6.55 p.m. the following day connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 18.

The Up Through Mail Train will leave Pukow at 9.20 a.m. arriving Tientsin-East at 3.45 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Full time table will be advertised in due course.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 7th March, 1919.

21569

TUNGSTEN

Our products are purified in our own concentrating plant with a guaranteed percentage of 65 and above.

Capable of producing 100 to 150 tons per month.

YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY CO.

P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai

21547

PROMOTING GOODWILL

"It is not to be measured," says an authority, "what part alcoholic liquors have played in keeping the nations young and green, and inducing them to put up with the inequalities of existence. The custom of drinking 'pro sanitate' is one of the simplest and most universal methods of promoting goodwill."

ELEPHANT HEAD CURACAO

(Stone Bottles)
Orange and White

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

Business Men

can get a dandy little lunch at Sullivan's Candy store on Nanking Road, every day (excepting Sundays) from 11.30 till 2 p.m.

The price is only 60 cts., and it is served in an appetizing manner. The best the market affords is placed on the table; you don't get a whole lot, but what you get is good, and you can eat it all. No booze, but you can get good coffee and tea. To the man who lives far out, or to the busy man who can't spare much time for lunch on a mail day, this place is just "The" thing.

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

No. 11 Nanking Road.

21596

Commercial Pacific Cable Company

NOTICE

Our route to America is restored.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, March 12th, 1919.

21...

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 10th March, 1919, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Forty-five Tael cents per share, to be paid on 27th March, 1919, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.

21574

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358.

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

NEW SHIPMENT ARRIVED OF

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

(MODEL No. 3)

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Hackbauck

Stewart **WARNING SIGNAL**

(Hand-operated)

is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180TH PRODUCTION

"The Gondoliers"

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
under the patronage of
Sir Everard and Lady Fraser
in aid of the
King's Fund
for
Disabled Soldiers

TONIGHT, March 13, 1919
at 8.45 sharp

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

21479

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY recommends Chinese amah. Unusually reliable; does not speak English. 25 Tongshan Road. Tel. 2515.

REPORTER—proofreader, familiar with local conditions, seeks engagement. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

21607 M.14.

EXPERIENCED analytical chemist (Chinese), possessing good knowledge of metallurgy, wishes position; moderate salary expected. Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 6 Kiangse Road.

21553 M.23.

POSITION WANTED by energetic young man as general office assistant. Please apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

21540 M.15.

LOST.

LOST: Skunk neck fur Monday night between Apollo Theatre and Soochow Creek on Szechuen Road. Reward if returned to Mrs. Donald, 5 Jinkee Road.

21578 M.13.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
5 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply MRS. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in select neighborhood, newly furnished flat, comprising two adjoining large rooms bounded by verandah, private bath room attached. Excellent kitchen tennis, telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

CENTRAL: To let, a furnished room with balcony, without board, for gentleman only. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

21588 M.14

TO LET, Central (in quiet location), large, cool and well-furnished room with board, for $160 for two. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

21566 M.15.

LADY has large well-furnished room, with bathroom, etc., to sublet to lady. Room excellent for summer, very clean, well-painted, three minutes from tram. Lodging, lights, attendance, $40 monthly. Food arranged if desired. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.

21575

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

SITUATION VACANT

AMAH wanted for a small flat. Lady who can indicate such is kindly requested to do so. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

21610 M.14.

WANTED, young house-boy, clean and honest, also amah, able to wash and iron well. Northerners preferred. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

21597 M.13.

WANTED at once, experienced stenographer for correspondence work. China Continuation Committee, 5 Quinsan Gardens.

21580 M.13.

WANTED an experienced stenographer and filing clerk. Apply giving experience and references. to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Young man experienced in office work and accounting. Must have initiative. Excellent opportunity for the right person. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

21590 M.14.

APPLICANTS for the position of an assistant manager for a leading hotel invited. Applicants must be unmarried. State age, previous experience and salary required. Copies only of credentials should be forwarded. Good future prospects for a steady, energetic and reliable man. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

21563 M.13.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian Lessons. State terms to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

21567 M.13.

EXPERIENCED Russian lady teacher, with knowledge of French and piano, will accept one or two pupils, of good family, in the district of Route Pottier. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

21561 M.13.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

APARTMENTS WANTED

ROOM WANTED: A young Russian lady, intending to reside in Shanghai for a year to learn the English language, is desirous of engaging a room, with board, in the Western district with an English family. Preferably one with two or three young children. Apply to Room No. 324, Astor House Hotel.

21600 M.15.

WANTED, unfurnished housekeeping flat for two, preferably three rooms. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

21610 M.14.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, six-roomed residence, all modern improvements. Rent Tls. 60. Apply on premises.

21614

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-roomed, detached corner residence, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, immediate occupation. Apply premises.

21604

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

Exchange and Mart

COMMERCIAL Code Books for sale: Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Edition and improved; Western Union; Lieber's; Scotts 10th Edition; Broomhalls. Apply Chino-Siberian Commercial Co., 6 Foochow Road. Phone 562.

21560

FOR SALE, Cabinet Grafonola in first-class condition, with or without records. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

21599 M.15.

FOR SALE, one girl's bicycle in good condition, almost new; with lamp, bell, pump, tools, etc. The price wanted, $65. No reasonable offer refused. For trial, apply to Burlington Hotel, Room 83.

21613 M.15.

FOR SALE, one Mattermax raincoat. Practically new. Price $6.50, cost double. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

21595 M.14.

FOR SALE, complete contents of a five-roomed house, absolutely modern, and in excellent condition. Apply by letter, to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

21571 M.16.

FOR SALE, Scripps-Booth motor car, in very good condition. Owner leaving for home. Price Tls. 1,200. Apply to Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.

21568

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 12, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/7⅛ = Tls. 4.32
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $5.96
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 110 = Tls. 90.91
@ 72.5 = Mex. $125.38
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.2625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 286
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1877
Native Interest ..... Tls. .05

Bar Silver ..... 47⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76⅝

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/7⅛
London ..... Demand 4/7⅛
India ..... T.T. 308⅛
Paris ..... T.T. 601
Paris ..... Demand 604
New York ..... T.T. 110
New York ..... Demand 110⅛
Hongkong ..... T.T. 67⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 46⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 258⅛
Singapore ..... T.T. 50⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/8⅛
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9⅛
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/9⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/10
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/10⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 632
New York ... o/d. Docy. 111⅛
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 115⅛

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 1,525 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $9.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

„ 1 @ 609⅛ Francs 6.79
„ 0.81 @ 111⅛ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 46⅛ Yen 2.42
„ 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ — Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8⅛ £1

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 12, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.70
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.75
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 18.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 23.50 March
New Engineering Tls. 24.00 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 121.00 March
S.M.C. 5½% Debs. 1915 @ Tls. 73.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 9.70 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 9.35 cash
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 169.00 March
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 92.00 June XD.

Unofficial
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.60
Zlangbes Tls. 4.75
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 225.00
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 226.00 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 18.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 23.00 cash
New Engineering Tls. 23.75
New Engineering Tls. 24.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 24.00 March
Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 172.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 12, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial
New Engineering Tls. 23.25 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 18.00 June

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended March 9 was 265 tons.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Cotton Market

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows in their weekly report, dated March 12.

China Cotton.—During the past week the cotton market has had a generally downward tendency, showing at one time a gross decline of one tael, on the realisation on the part of the general public of the bearish features to which we alluded a week ago. The feeling was less panicky, with the market weak at the close yesterday.

Sampin within the last forty-eight hours has declined over 12 yen for near and 12 to 16 yen for futures with the tendency downward. Local spinning have likewise responded a couple of taels for futures while spot remains unchanged.

Looking at the situation on the whole, we are inclined to believe that we have had all the bear market we are to have this season, and that, barring natural reactions from time to time, the general tendency will be towards a higher level of prices.

There is one crucial point that must not be overlooked, and that is the future healthy trade conditions in the world markets which must follow as soon as the economic conditions are adjusted. The consequence will be that the world cotton markets will naturally respond thereto. Even admitting all that may be said as to any interruptions from political complications, coal strikes, financial worries, or any of the unexpected events that so often upset calculations, we see no material future weakness in the world cotton markets. Under the circumstances, therefore, we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation, and believe that the chances are in favor of higher prices. Tone of the market, weak.

Liverpool, March 4, 1919.
Liverpool Market:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis ..... 27.09d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal.. 13.91d.
Price of Good Middling..... 16.76d.
Market, steady.

New York, March 4, 1919.
New York Market:
May 23.05 cents.
July 21.80 cents.
Spot 26.85 cents, March 11, 1919.
Market, steady.

Bombay, March 4, 1919.
Indian Market: Broach 456 Rps per khandy.
Market, easier.

In their report for week ending March 13, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows:

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has been in a very depressed state, the marked feature being a total absence of buyers with the result that a further decline of about Tls. 1 per picul is recorded. We are afraid that the situation does not look very encouraging as Indian cotton today can be imported at comparatively cheaper rates and unless an improvement takes place in America and India we recommend our friends and those interested in the trade to buy for their urgent requirements only. Tone of the market, weak.

Liverpool:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis ..... 27.09d.
Prince of Fine M. C. Bengal 13.91d.
Price of Good Middling.... 14.76d.
Price of Good Middling tas: reported ..... 13.90d.
Tone of market, quiet.
New York Market:
Price of Mid-American. May 22.10d.
July 21.80d.
Market, quiet.
Indian Market:
Broach, New Crop Rs. 459 per candy
Market, weak.

Hankow Market

Hankow, March 5.

Finance And Money Market

We have to report a quiet week with some interbank business, and a little paper offering. There was also a slight demand for T.T. The rate for T.T. Taels on Shanghai fell as foreign banks commenced selling to 96.85 Chinese market, and closed steady. Dollars remained steady at 70.05 and 70.25, Chinese market, buyers and sellers respectively. Interest: 10 percent. Changsha Exchange: 27.

Imports

Yarn. There is a keen desire to buy, but the quick shipment required cannot be obtained, Shanghai mills having sold all their production up to July next. Clearances have been excellent.

Piece Goods. This market has remained strong for greys, whites and blacks, which are in demand at increasing prices, and a certain quantity of whites have been sold ex. stocks. For dyed goods the market remains firm. There is also a demand for native drills, but business has been impossible as shipment required cannot be obtained.

Exports

This market remains the same as last reported and there is very little business passing. The restoration of the American cable service has brought a few inquiries, and some business in goatskins has been reported. There has also been some inquiry for hides, but American values are too low in the present market.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 1.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 0⅝d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1d. buyers.
Tendency of market, very quiet.
Previous quotation, London, Feb. 28:
Spot, 2s. 0⅝d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 63.60
4 percent 1917 ..... 73.10
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 74.00
5 percent 90.05

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Each Soldier Abroad Costs Government $2,000 A Year

Washington, January 27.—It will cost the Government $2,000 a year to maintain each soldier abroad.

This was the estimate given before the House Committee on Appropriations by Brig. Gen. Robert Wood in the course of the hearings relative to appropriations for the army.

"Two thousand dollars?" questioned one member of the committee incredulously.

"Yes, $2,000—that is, including transportation, and even when the soldier is not in active operations," replied General Wood.

WHAT SIBERIANS ARE BEING TAUGHT

One Paper Says America Treats Russians In Same Way As Negroes

By B. Wilfrid Fleisher, Jr.
(In the Japan Advertiser)

Vladivostok, February 18.—Fond of interpreting America to the Russian people, a certain local daily gives vent to this sympathetic effusion:

The League of Nations is a friendly intercourse of nations in the name of which the German fleet is being destroyed and the American tripled; the Americans receive concessions in Russia, while the Russian are barred from going to America. The Americans are withdrawing their troops from Russia and are hastily collecting debts, Russian citizens have the same rights as negroes in America.

A declaration is an order from the American police station to the Russian citizen to report at Prince's Island to be flogged there.

Friendly assistance—If the Americans promise assistance to Koltchak, Trotsky rejoices. If American troops are quartered in Habarovsk for the purpose of maintaining order and assisting Kalmikoff, when a mutiny breaks out in the Kalmikoff ranks the mutineers find refuge with the Americans.

Economic assistance—Is polite robbery by virtue of which a man is being stripped of all his clothing and left out naked in the street in a frost, and if he happens to die of starvation it is called "Democratic assistance."

Bolsheviki—Are Russian Americans! They found a common language with the Americans.

The Prince's Island Conference—Is an alliance of civilised nations with knights of the highways.

Intervention—Is speculation with confidence.

The Y.M.C.A. is a boarding school for boys not over 40 years of age. Deals in everything including the sale of chewing gum and flirtations with nurses. The name of Christ has been involved by mistake, the association exists irrespective of faith.

Prince's Island.—Is where the Americans are installing improved flaying yards for Russians and where the Turks formerly exiled their vagabond dogs.

American Troops—Well fed lads. Know how to make themselves comfortable in other people's houses. Converse with Russians, by way of gesticulations, a punch in the jaw or in the neck. Fly on the street in automobiles or motor cycles, without any consideration for the number of persons run over.

Russia—Is a trough from which every pig can drink.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1242
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

Electric Cooking

THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the :—

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.
Established 1840.
HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.
Telephone No. 1478. 1 The Bund.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

Are now located at,

No. 10 THE BUND

Telephone: Central 3083
Cable address "SIMMONS"

VINOLIA
You should always have Vinolia on your Tooth Brush
POWDER or PASTE According to taste But always
VINOLIA
VINOLIA COMPANY LIMITED LONDON & PARIS
VINOLIA
ROYAL VINOLIA TOOTH PASTE

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	.....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	.....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sucawei	dep.	.....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changpu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changpu	dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.56	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sucawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bank.k	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. I. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ...	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit
Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.60
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,923.68

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中華滙業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Tacls, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918) .. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique.
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp; Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Wednesday, March 12, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	30.19	30.27
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.16	†0.02
Variation for 12 hrs. .	†0.04	†0.08
Wind—Direction	NW	N
Wind—Miles per hour	4.8	8.1
Temperature (Fahr.) .	42°6	42°6
Humidity	96	91
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.13	0.34

11.—Overcast weather in our regions with some rain beginning to fall during the evening at Shanghai. There are two depressions crossing the 120th meridian, viz., in N.E. Chihli and in Yangtsze Valley. Moderate anticyclone on the Yellow sea and Japan; heavy one, in Siberia and Mongolia.

12.—Rain during the night. Overcast and misty weather with N.N.W. winds in the morning. The depression of the Yangtsze Valley has put to sea.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on March 11, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	„	40-45
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-25
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	14-16
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	25-30
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	16-18
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	6-7
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.40-$2.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.35
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSITS
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostock and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	T'shima Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostock and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Manila and Hongkong	Venezuela	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Saturday, March 15.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	E. of Asia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Manila direct	Venezuela	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	E. of Russia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Australia, via Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Inaba Maru	..	..	17.00	..	..	16.00
Sunday, March 16.							
Hongkong	Inaba M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taisang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Taisang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Inaba Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Europe, via Hongkong	Inaba Maru	..	..	..	..	17.30	17.00
Monday, March 17.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a. m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	———		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
———	———		Kiangsi	Chi. gun-boat
———	———		Litchoan	Chi. gun-boat
———	———		Tsoutai	Chi. Cruiser
———	———		Kansien	Chi. gun-boat
———	———		Lienkien	Chi. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
———	Nov. 15		Chienan	Chi. gun-boat
———	Nov. 11		Fukong	Chi. gun-boat
S P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O D	Feb. 21		Scarab	Br. gun-boat
B I I	Mar. 6		Suffolk	Br. Cruiser
O D W	Mar. 6		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
S P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Captain John McArthur, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, March 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, March 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, March 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, March 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Saturday, March 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, March 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hwahlee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Monday, March 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Tuesday, March 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 13**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 13**, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 14**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, March 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 3234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the M.B.K.'s Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, March 13**, at 6 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Wenchow**, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on **Friday, March 14**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Sunday, March 16, at 10** a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, March 16**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 18**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, March 25**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Mar.** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Alps Maru**, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday March 25.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tangchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	April —	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 15
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Ecuador	April 5
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Colombia	May 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1
S.S. Santa Cruz	April —		

PANAMA SERVICE

Regular Sailings from San Francisco

MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

			arr.	leave
*ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	Mar. 23	M. 25
*ANDES MARU	(15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,		April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

			arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU	(18,000 tons)	Capt. I. Hamada,	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
MANILA MARU.	(20,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Apr. 16	Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons)	Capt. S. Jamane,	Apl. 1	Apl. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

SUWA MARU	(3,000 tons)	Capt. U. Iwamatsu,	Mar. 14	Mar. 16
KEELUNG MARU	(3,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Fukami,	Mar. 23	Mar. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUWA MARU	(5,000 tons)	Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Mar. 23	Mar. 24

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 15th

Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Japan	Mar. 22	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Monteagle †	Apr. 8	Empress of Japan*	May 6
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Japan	May 17	Monteagle*	May 31
Empress of Asia	May 24.	Empress of Russia	June 6

†Monteagle calls at Moji

*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*

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'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" ..... APRIL 6th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR MANILA VIA HONGKONG

S.S. "NANKING" ..... MARCH 18th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.

Acting Agent.

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N.Y.K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	March 17
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamura,	March 31

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 4
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	March 14
YOMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	March 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	March 25

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	March 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	March 19
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 22
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	March 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 15

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 26

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1648	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1930	1030
1925	636		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1988	1700	720
1981	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	630		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	634	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
1133	134	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1457	439	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	149	1231
1501	732	—	—	dep. Tehchow dep.	—	2137	928
7.	:	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1748	840
800	815	—	—	:	—	:	8.
1039	1051	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1728	1812
1300	1318	—		dep. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1458	1542
1315	1335	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1138	1311
1556	1617	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1143	1256
1816	1826	—	—	dep. Linchang dep.	—	846	1032
9.	:	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
650	1851	—	—	:	—	:	10.
1156	2325	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1206	2345	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1442
1657	413	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1422
1848	600	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	923
				arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	725

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Fast 5.
720			0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		1628
1420			193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.		910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2150	d. Yenchowfu a.	530	1110	1850	d. Linchang a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1448	2248	a. Tsiningchow d.	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1328	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

EGAN WANTS KIEL CANAL NEUTRALISED

Minister To Denmark Says German Militarism Is Still Dangerous

SEES PROPAGANDA HERE

League For Political Education Joins Citizens' Committee To Welcome Troops

New York, January 24. Neutralisation of the Kiel Canal to mitigate fear of the German Colossus, "not by any means a thing of the past," was urged yesterday by Maurice Francis Egan in telling the women members of the League for Political Education, at the regular Saturday morning lecture in Carnegie Hall, some of the things he heard in Copenhagen, "the whispering gallery of Europe," during the ten years he had been our Minister to Denmark. "I think," added Mr. Egan, whose reply to the question was given as "an individual and not as a diplomatist," "that there can be no safety for Denmark until this is done."

The hope of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, as Mr. Egan read the future from the experience of the past, lies in a Scandinavian confederacy, which will be in effect a joint administration of foreign affairs, permit a benevolent supervision of the gate to the Baltic, and be an effective offset to German propaganda. Of propaganda, Mr. Egan said, the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden, had had plenty, and, turning the application of his subject from Sweden to the United States, he said:

"For the belief that the German militarism is dead, or that the German dream of a Hamburg to Bagdad railroad is abandoned, I have no sympathy. German propaganda, insidious and effective, is at work here as well as throughout the world. I want to warn you against too great a reliance in American honesty and integrity as proof against this propaganda. We must continue to fight 'the devil with his own fire,' and not remit any of our efforts to that end."

Mr. Egan obtained a vacation last May when he became ill in Copenhagen, due to overwork in connection with war problems, and yesterday his voice and his bearing suggested that he had not yet fully regained his strength. Frequently auditors, unaware that he had left a sick bed to make the address, interrupted him with calls of "Louder." He began by referring to the fact that he had been appointed to his post by the late Colonel Roosevelt, then President, whom he eulogised highly, terming him the "first of a new order of Americans." Recalling his friendship with the dead leader, Mr. Egan related how some time ago he was conferring with President Wilson in Washington, and somehow the name of Roosevelt came into the conversation. Mr. Egan said he turned to the President, saying:

"Mr. President, it was Colonel Roosevelt who made it possible for you to be President."

The President, he added, replied: "Yes, it was he who opened the desk."

Mr. Egan discussed the diplomatic service. He declared that it was wrong, because it was based on the wrong principle, the political one. He said that any one who accepted a post in Europe was looked upon as one who had made a substantial contribution to the campaign fund. The speaker inferred that he had not found this handicap working in Denmark when he arrived, probably due to the intense democracy of the Danish peoples.

"When I left Copenhagen last May," he continued, "I found that the American public was determined to believe that the Scandinavian countries were tremendously pro-German. They are not. The great mass of the people are strongly pro-Ally and have been, with the possible exception of Sweden. The aristocratic Swedes, the upper classes as it were, supported the German cause. The reason for this is that the upper class Swede is usually educated in Germany, and the Kaiser, no doubt, as part of the great propaganda campaign, always was quick to have Germany recognise any scientific attainment by a Swede. In Denmark the people do not like Germany, and of the many royalties I have met, the Queen of Denmark, despite her relationship to the former German Crown Prince, is very likely the least pro-German of all.

"I once made a great diplomatic 'mistake' in Copenhagen. Just before the sinking of the Lusitania, and shortly after von Bernstorff had published his warning to Americans not to take passage on the vessel, I entered into conversation with a Serene Highness, a Prussian. I happened to tell him that if the Lusitania was sunk and a single American life was lost it would mean war the next day.

"'Oh, my dear fellow,' was his reply, 'you know very well that your country, largely capitalistic and aristocratic, would hesitate long before going to war for the sake of 500,000 bourgeoise.'

"When first I went to Denmark I was convinced that a great war never could come, because war had become too scientific. But when I lived in the shadow of the German Colossus I saw differently. King Christian once said to me, after the great war had begun, that he did not know but that he might wake up some day to find himself in the position of King Albert of Belgium. My legation was a night's ride from Berlin, and we knew what it was to live in an atmosphere of uncertainty."

Discussing the question of Schleswig-Holstein, Mr. Egan commented bitterly on the failure of the nations to prevent the "German rape of Schleswig." He intimated that had a more firm stand been taken at the time of the arbitrary annexation it would have checked, perhaps prevented, the growth of the German state of mind which culminated in the great war.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
China	Feb.	10
Tecumseh	Feb.	12
Tenyo Maru	Feb.	19
Colombia	Mar.	1
Stanley Dollar	Mar.	7
Shinyo Maru	Mar.	8
For Tacoma		
Grayson	Feb	15
Africa Maru	Mar.	6
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar	Feb.	7
Harold Dollar	Feb.	26
For New York Via Panama		
Bloemfontein	Mar.	9
For London, etc.		
Glenavy	Feb.	17
Mishima Maru	Feb.	17
Telresias	Feb.	18
Kitano Maru	Mar.	3
Celebes Maru	Mar.	6
Hyson	Mar.	6
Glenaffer	Mar.	7
For Liverpool		
Sado Maru	Feb.	19
Agamemnon	Feb.	19
Hector	Mar.	12
For Port Said		
Kwasan Maru	Feb.	17
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Mar.	11
For Saigon		
City of St. Helens	Mar.	8

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Tuesday, March 18, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 26	—	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 7	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 17	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 14	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—	Eleperanca	Am.	
Jan. 22	— Dalny	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 25	— Jaapn	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 26	—	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 28	— Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 30	—	Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 31	— Cruise	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 31	— Hongkong	Taltsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 5	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 12	— Japan	Kwantah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	—	Ieiko Maru	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 15	— Japan	Taisho Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 15	— Bellingham, Wash.	Nore	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 16	— Hongkong	J. Steadman	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	— Liverpool	Novara	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	—	Anlan	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19	— Wuhu	Atreus	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 20	—	Welshun	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 1	— River ports	Chinkiang	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	— Cruise	Mingshun	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 4	— Japan	Kuling	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	— Japan	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 10	— Hongkong	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 10	— River Ports	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 10	— River Ports	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	— Cruise	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11	— Japan	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 11	— Vladivostock	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Mar. 11	— Marseilles, ports	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 11	— Hongkong	Tver	Rus.	
Mar. 11	— Hankow	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Mar. 11	— River Ports	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 11	— River Ports	Tseangtah	Chi.	I.&E.L. Co.
Mar. 11	— Hongkong	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	— Hongkong	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 12	— Chinwangtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	— Chinwangtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	Upolu	Nor.	O.Thoresen
Mar. 12	— Hongkong	Shawhsing	Chi.	
Mar. 12	— V'vostock, N'saki	Shingping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	— River ports	Namho	Br.	
Mar. 12	— River ports	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 12	— Hongkong	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 12	— Japan	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 12		Bendoran	Br.	G. L. & Co.
		Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 15	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 18	—	New York via Panama	Bolton Castle	Br. D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 20	—	San Francisco	Kina	Am. R.D. Co.
Mar. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 2	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. R.D. Co.
Apr. 4	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am. B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 8	—	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. —	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 21	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. —	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. —	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. —	—	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	—	London	Bendoran	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Mar. 17	—	Antwerp	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 20	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 31	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Apr. 3	—	London	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. —	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 13	8.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 13	8.00*	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	—	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 15	—	Hongkong via Manila	E. of Asia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 16	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 16	—	Manila via Hongkong	Nanking	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 16	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 18	—	Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
				Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 13	8.00*	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	8.00*	Chefoo & Dalny	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Mar. 13	—	Tientsin and Dalny	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 14	9.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 14	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 15	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 16	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18	10.00*	Tsingtao	Kwanse	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 13		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 13		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 14		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 14		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 14	D.L.	Hankow & Swatow	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 16		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwellee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 17		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 17		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18		M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 12	—	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Nor.	O. Thoreson
Mar. 12	—	Chinwangtao	Shawhsing	Chi.	
Mar. 12	—		Kiangping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	—	Hongkong	Namho	Br.	
Mar. 12	—	V'vostock, N'saki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 12	—	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.	
Mar. 12	—	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 12	—	Hongkong	Bendoran	Br.	G. L. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 12	—		Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 12	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 12	—	River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	River ports	Changon	Br.	G. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	Native Customs	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	—	River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 12	—	Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Mar. 12	—	Japan	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 12	—		Seiho Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 12	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	—	Java ports	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Mar. 12	—	Liverpool via N'king	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—		Talei Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Mar. 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang let Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left San Francisco on February 22 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 17 and will leave for Manila via Hongkong the next day.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The R.V.F. s.s. Penza was due in Shanghai yesterday and will sail for Vladivostock via Nagasaki tomorrow afternoon. The tender with passengers and mail will leave the Customs Jetty at three o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s Leomedon left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Yokohama on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday morning. She will be despatched for Hongkong via Manila the same afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday morning. The Russia sails for Vancouver via ports the same afternoon.

BENJAMIN AND POTT SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$710
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 28o
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
Union of Canton ...	Tls. 127½ B.
Yangtsze	$850
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$230 B.
	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$175 B.
Hongkong Fire	$355
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref...	$160
"Shell"	
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	162/6
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 35
	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/–
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$160 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 128½ B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 87 x D
Hongkong Wharf ...	$116 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 79 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 55
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 215 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 146 B.
Oriental	Tls. 67½ x D
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 167½ B.
Kungyik	Tls. 17½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9.30 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilies	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$118 B.
Green Island	$8.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 23½ NCI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 116 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.10 B.
Weeks	$12½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.60 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½
Batu Anam 1918 ...	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12 B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Durl	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 72 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 25
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 77
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M.

AT THE APOLLO

Thursday, March 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th

ROSIKA AND YANCSI

ROSIKA AND YANCSI

THE BELLES OF BROADWAY

THE STARS OF THE GREAT WHITE WAY

THE

DOLLY SISTERS

IN

"THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

Something About the Play

This lavish, exquisite production dramatizes the personality of the Dolly sisters, Roszika and Yansci, whose beauty, grace and unrivalled talents have captured the admiration of Broadway and the world. Against a background of Oriental splendor and regal magnificence has been woven a romantic fantasy to display these great artists at their best. The story, a swiftly moving tale of adventure and action, in which the famous sisters do some of the most brilliant work of their careers, combines the magic of the Arabian Nights with the spirit and romance of present-day New York. And there is a love affair apiece for Rosika and Yancsi. Throughout the five dazzling acts of "The Million Dollar Dollies" they move attractively—skating, dancing, swimming, acting—in costumes each more wonderful and beautiful than the last, with an Indian palace as a fitting background. An old-world mystery in a modern setting is "The Million Dollar Dollies," brimming with plenty of suspense, love and action.

THE DOLLY SISTERS in "THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

CIRCLE, $1.50; STALLS, $1.00; PIT, 70 cts.

Booking at Robinson's

AMUSEMENTS

THE PALERMO

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING

The Carnival Nights

Sunday 16th to Monday 17th, March

A Prize Each Night for the Best Costume

Starring Engagement of the Famous Artist

MLLE. TAMARA BARONELLI

Who will entertain you with song

Also showing to continued Success

THE LOS YERAR DUO

HARRY KERREY AT THE PIANO

Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

Purim Fancy Dress Ball

(In aid of Jewish Siberian Refugees and Local Charities)

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Owing to the prevalence of Influenza, the Ball will be

POSTPONED

to a date to be announced later.

21594

OLYMPIC THEATRE

For a short season only.
Opening March 18

The Banvard

American Musical Comedy Co. of 17 players, including the

AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS

on

March 18 and 19
in
"Love Elixir"

March 20 and 21
in
"Hello, Hawaii!"

March 22 and 23
in
"Oh, Papa!"

March 24 and 25
in
"The Bell Bay"

Price: $3, $2 and $1

BOOKING OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

21537

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Thursday and Friday, 13 and 14 March

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

THE MOST STUPENDOUS, AMAZING FILM PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY

"TARZAIN of the APES"

EIGHT WONDERFUL REELS

Commencing Saturday 15th

Dustin Farnum

IN

"CAMEO KIRBY"

IN FIVE PARTS

POPULAR PRICES

MANUEL NOW READY TO RESUME CROWN

Has Placed Himself Entirely At Disposal Of Portugal, His Lord-In-Waiting Says

London, January 21.—Viscount Asseca, Lord-in-Waiting to former King Manuel of Portugal, received The Daily Chronicle representative tonight at the hotel in London, where the ex-King is staying. When the latest message from Vigo was shown to the Viscount he made the following statement:

"At the beginning of the war King Manuel made it distinctly understood that there was to be no movement in his favor in Portugal and that his country was to devote the whole of its energies to prosecution of the war. The assassination of the President in December altered the situation and seemed to threaten the country with chaos.

"In the circumstances a new situation was opened up, the possibility of which before was out of the question. The King's position was this, that he placed himself entirely at the disposal of Portugal. If his country wished him to return he would at once do so without any reference to difficulties or dangers that the course would involve.

"He has been treated with infinite kindness in this country, where he has greatly enjoyed his stay, but he has lived with no other idea than to return to his throne."

Amusements

LYCEUM THEATRE

CHARLES HOWITT
and
A. PHILLIPS Co.

RETURN VISIT FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Friday, March 14th
J. W. Locke's Brilliant Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUS

Saturday, 15th
By Special Request the Great War Play
SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE

Monday, 17th
The Great Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE

Tuesday, 18th
The Screaming Farce
THE GLAD EYE

Wednesday, 19th
The Thrilling American Detective Drama
WITHIN THE LAW

Thursday, 20th
Martin Harvey's Great Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE TREASHAMS

Friday, 21st
The Screaming London Farce
YE GODS!

Saturday, 22nd
Haddon Chambers' Charming Play
PASSERS BY

Prices as usual
Booking at Moutrie's

21494

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

is to be seen the beautiful

Fannie Ward

the popular screen artiste

in

"WINNING OF SALLY TEMPLE"

A Five-Part Paramount Picture

AND

OTHER NEW FILMS

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
13th, 14th, 15th and 16th March

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

13th and 14th Episodes

Also Showing

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

16th Episode

Matinee, Saturday

"HOUSE OF HATE"

13th and 14th Episodes

TWO
Shallow Draught Passenger Boats
FOR SALE

Length 100 ft. Width 15 ft. High 15 ft. Fine Body. Net Tonnage, 80. Speed, 9 knots. Coal Consumption, 1 ton per 5 hours. Passenger capacity, 400. Built 1916.

Apply:
CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION
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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB RACES

Weather permitting the Races will be held on Saturday 15th March, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.15 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price $1 each.

Tickets have been issued to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club.

There will be Pari-mutuels for Win and Place and Members' Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

21589

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

90% OF ALL DISEASES

may be directly traced to some derangement of the stomach or intestines.

The colon or large intestine often becomes a perfect hot-bed for disease germs, and should be occasionally washed out with a

TYRRELL'S CASCADE SYRINGE

Full particulars of this health douche, which is recommended for constipation, dysentery, malarial fevers, most kinds of headaches, etc., may be obtained from the Agents.

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.

Chemists:
(Opposite the Garden Bridge)

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)

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Hardware for workshop, house-furnishing, office, kitchen and every other purpose. Send your orders to a reliable old-established firm, prompt despatch and satisfaction guaranteed.

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No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures every ne that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund
No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,
A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21201